SEP 11 1939

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

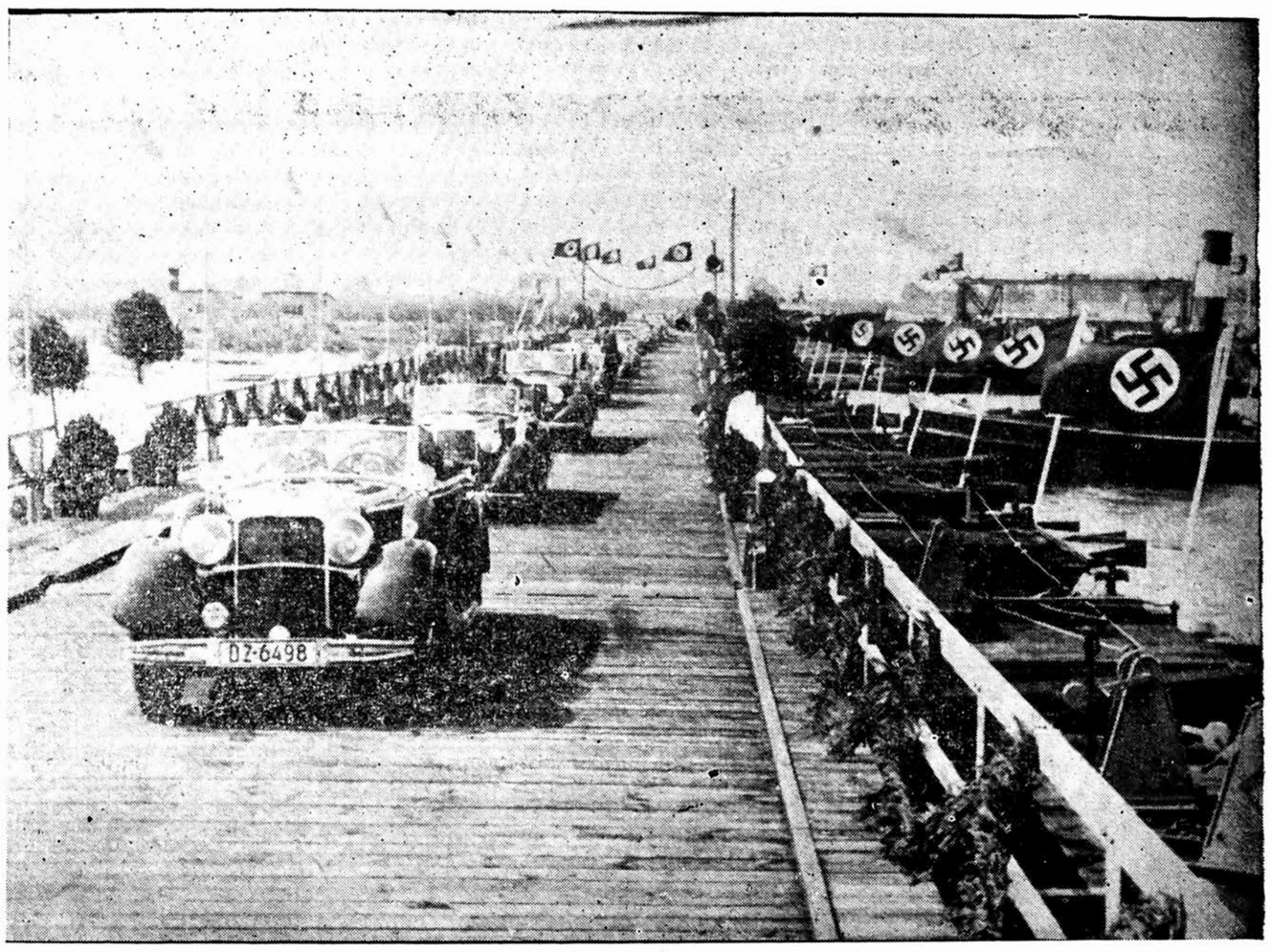
VOL. XXVII NO. 37 BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 10, 1939. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"SWEET SMILER"

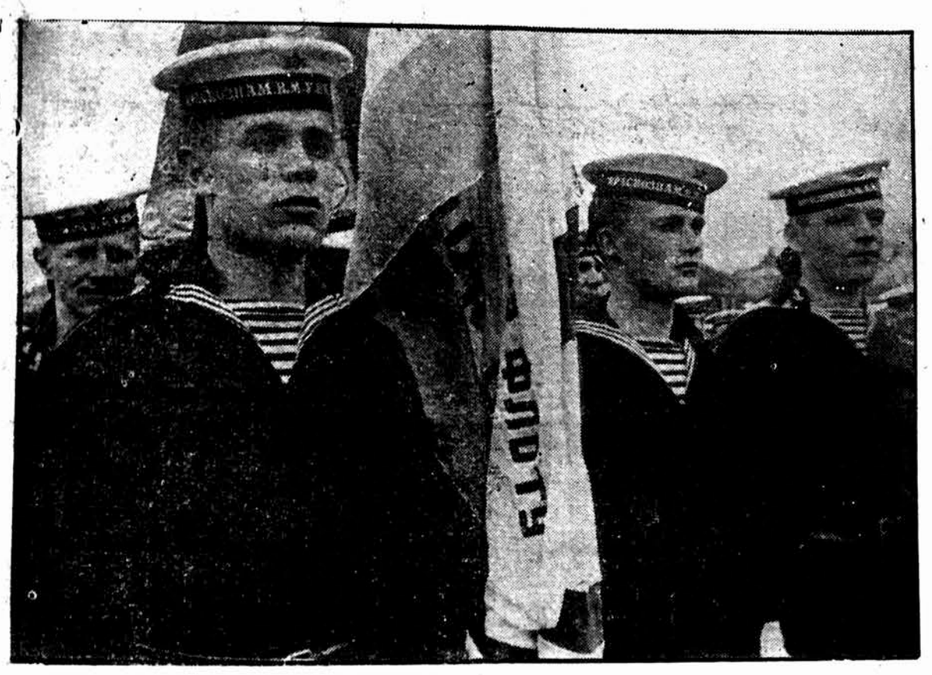
—Jehangir R. P. Mody.

Major Anthony Eden watching his battalion exercises in the New Forest.



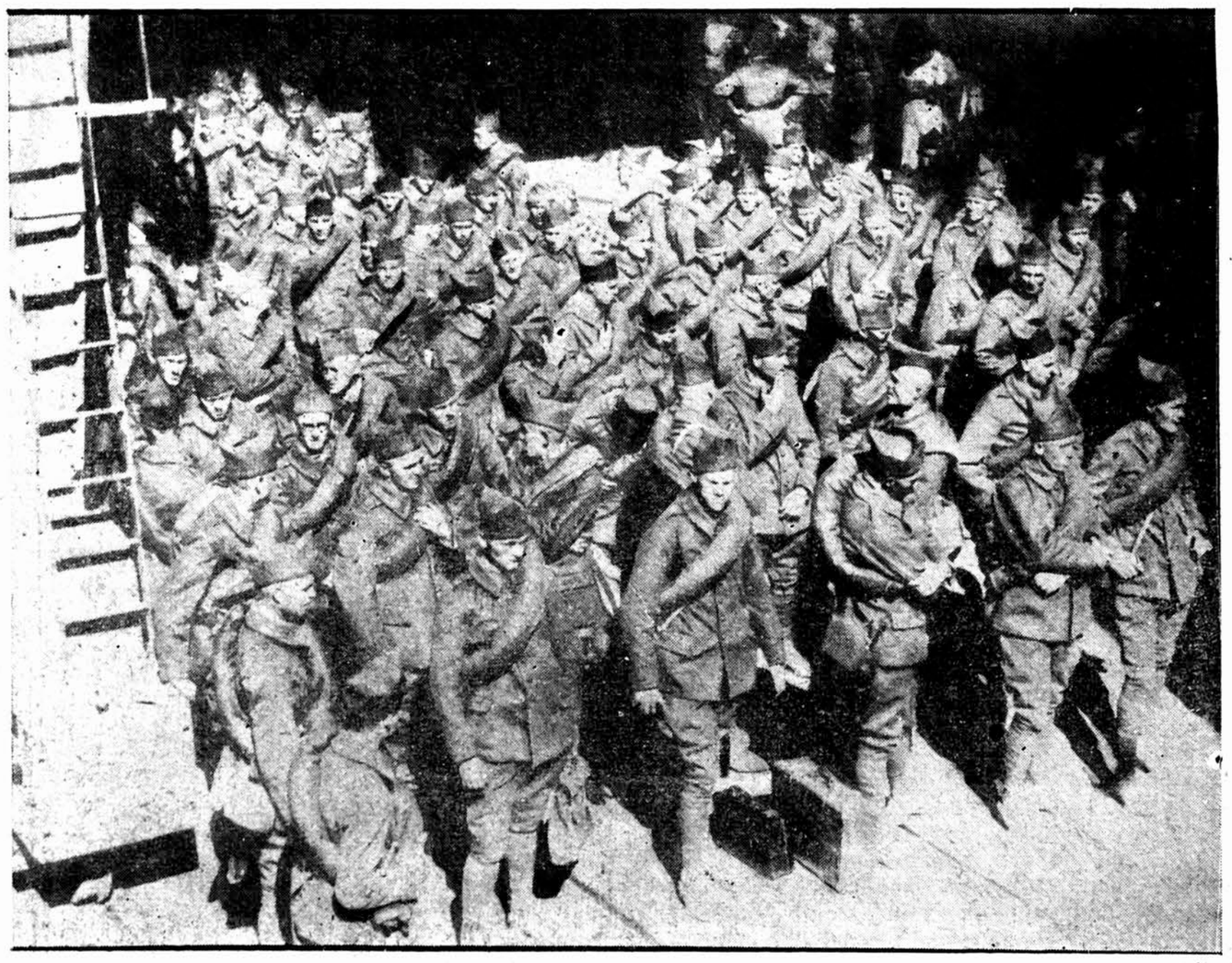
STRATEGIC DANZIG PONTOON BRIDGE OPENED:

The new strategic link between Danzig and East Prussia—the pontoon bridge across the Vistula—was opened recently by Herr Foerster, the Danzig Nazi district leader, who ceremoniously drove across the new bridge at the head of a long line of cars.



Students of a Soviet Naval School on the march.

Old Red Guards join a ceremonial parade in Moscow.



A large number of ex-officers and men of the former Czechoslovak army, who fled to Poland, following the occupation of their country by Germany, have now enlisted in the French Foreign Legion.

Miriam Verne, the girl who captivated Hitler by her dancing, enjoys London's sunshine.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Amazing Universe

By MR. R. N. MALAGI

A Revelation Of Its Vastness And Contents!

CURIOUS and countless are the questions regarding the universe, and they are very old but never trite. They are even now as fresh as when first raised. The questions are, no doubt, very simple and natural, but extremely difficult, by the very nature of the universe, to say anything definite. These have been raised in all times and in all countries. The questions have ever been as perplexing as they are interesting. Solutions have been attempted in various ways from time to time almost since the dawn of humanity. Self-assumption and ignorance of religions, amusing mythologies created by the wild and incoherent fancy of superstition, and the unbridled flight of metaphysical speculation, have all obscured the facts and thrown veils over human intellect and have thus largely added to the difficulties of the patiently labouring scientist who takes his stand merely on observation and experiment. Yet, with all these handicaps science did surely advance first with mincing steps and then with ever accelerating speed. Now it is in a position to say something definitely about this wide and wonderful universe.

Wonders Of The Biggest And The Smallest

One of the most striking peculiarities of the universe is its astounding vastness. It is so very vast that the word "Vast" becomes too weak a term and it altogether sinks into insignificance. No human being or any being can view the universe in its entirety with its physical eyes, whether unaided or aided, nor can he observe it wholly or its appreciable fraction even part by part. It is only with his supreme reason and a high degree of imagination than man can study and understand the universe with all its unique characters and substitutes.

It is simply more than ridiculous to compare the size of the human body with that of our huge earth and attempt to express the same in a fractional term of it: yet it may be deemed far saner to do so, than to attempt the same with regard this earth, in respect of the universe. Our big earth with its expansive oceans like Pacific and Atlantic, lofty mountains like the Himalayas and the Alps, spacious continents like Asia and Africa, stands no comparison to the universe. It is but a speck of a speck,—a tiny particle of sand in the wide Sahara desert. If the hugeness were so astounding and incomprehensible, the diminutiveness is equally astounding and more incomprehensible and perplexing. This negligible human body is a universe in relation to the size of the miraculous atom and the powerful electrons. If there are on one hand things which defeat the comprehension of the human eye on account of their hugeness there are, on the other hand, things that do it on account of their extreme diminutiveness. Thus stands man perplexed between the bits and the littles.

An electron is a body. An atom containing thousands of electrons in it is also a body; and so is a molecule. Each one of the millions of cells forming our physique is as much a body as the physique itself. Our globe with its teeming animals, plants, oceans, mountains and the like is yet a body. So is our solar system with its planets and comets. Similarly, the universe with its countless groups of stars and heavenly bodies is but one body a single entity.

Uniformity Of Matter Throughout The Universe ! !

The composition of the universe is fairly the same throughout its length and breadth. According to the eminent authorities the universe is made up of shooting stars and is full of them. They are so very vastly numerous that an average man, whose knowledge about them is derived only by occasional glimpses of their flashes across the sky as they pass off apparently close to the earth from out of darkness into darkness again, cannot have an idea of them. Astronomers assure us that their average number that can be seen by an observer at one place on a clear moonless night is fourteen an hour; and, by calculation on that basis it is shown to come to twenty millions a day for the whole earth. Meteorites are circulating, in space in various orbits which do not coincide with the ecliptic, but lie in planes inclined to it at all sorts of angles. Chances are, therefore much against our petty planet to encounter a meteor or a stream of meteors in its course. So, the number of meteors met by our planet can only be a minute fraction of them. Yet, the number of meteors that it encounters in a year is not less than seven thousand millions. And again the Sun with his system is running through the space with a velocity of twenty miles per second. Thus we, being on our mother earth, march and have been travelling in the vast universe at about six hundred millions of miles every year. And yet, meteors are met everywhere.

The meteors, the petty celestial bodies, move with very great velocities—very seldom under ten miles per second and often ranging to fifty. The velocity of our earth in its orbit round the sun is but eighteen miles a second. So, the meteors that encounter our globe are set on fire by the resistance of the atmosphere, and a very large majority of them are entirely burnt up and resolved into vapour, and a very small number of them reach the surface of the earth. The meteors that are consumed are popularly known as shooting-stars. The substance of the meteors that have reached the earth is found to be almost identical with the matter brought up from the great depths by volcanic eruptions. Most of the meteorites are of two classes of chemical compounds—one composed mainly of native iron alloyed with nickel; the other of stony matter consisting mainly of silicon and magnesium. And the marvellous spectroscope has enabled us to study and know the composition of the sun, stars and all shining bodies. The results of the spectroscopic discoveries show us that the sun, stars, nebula, comets and meteorites all show such an identity in their spectra with someone or more of those terrestrial elements as leave no doubt that the composition of matter is uniform throughout the universe.

The Fundamental Fabric

Chemistry has reduced the bewilderingly multitudinous varieties of matters forming this universe to about eighty elements. There may be some elements still undiscovered; but very likely not many. There is some relation existing among the elements. As demonstrated by the Russian chemist, Mendeleijeff, they are governed by a law which is called "Periodical Law." The atoms of elements vary in their weights. According to this, if the atoms are arranged according to their weight, the other qualities of them such as specific heat, affinity etc. rise with the weights upto a certain point, then fall, then again rise and fall, and thus proceeding describe a sort of zigzag lines. This law enabled Mendeleijeff to predict the discovery of three new elements which have since been found, filling up the gaps in the series which his law required. The atoms are not as once believed indivisible units of elements but they are sub-divisible into electrons.

Atoms too are undergoing an evolution. Radium is evolved out of uranium. The radium atom too goes through a number of stages in its further evolution. But most of these are highly unstable and can exist for only very short periods, even to be counted in seconds. The unstable atomic forms are ousted in the atomic struggle for existence and yield to stable forms which may endure for thousands or millions of years, though in them also change is at work. The known atomic forms which go to the making up of the elements that we know represent the stable or rather relatively stable forms of atomic architecture. Atomic evolution is as much a fact as organic evolution. It is the most fundamental form of all evolution upon which the history and destiny of stars and planets and all that planets may bear ultimately depend.

Atoms, or rather electrons forming them, are the ultimate solid fabric of the universe. Yet for formation of celestial bodies, molecule is a unit.

First Scene Of Creation

Meteorites are all petty globules with a diametre varying from about two feet down to a fraction of an inch. Their weight too is not much—ordinarily a fraction of an ounce only, and the biggest of them weighing upto 200 lbs. Small they may be yet they are as much celestial bodies as our own big earth or the stupendous stars. They have got their own orbits wherein they move with a velocity sometimes ranging upto fifty miles a second. They are far apart from each other; and even in their streams on an average they are 200 miles apart from each other. The universe is studded with these little ones which are moving in all directions. By colliding and coalescing, and by action of the law of universal gravitation, they have been arranging themselves unavoidably in various forms, orders and systems. The meteorites on account of their diverse velocities and mutual attraction under the law of gravity collide and tend to coalesce into forming bigger bodies, looser aggregations, and streams. Looser aggregations give fewer occasions for collusion and thus they go to form comets and nebula in their gaceous state at the very beginning. And the clash of two mighty streams gives us suns i.e. stars like Sirius. (The stars are burning bodies in gaceous state, and our Sun is one of the stars. Planets are bodies cooled down. The nebulae are unshaped stars in hotter still state.) These stars glow with heat and light but their temperature has lowered down to a point in which the primitive elements can combine and form secondary ones. As cooling i.e. lowering of temperature proceeds they pass from the white hot into the red-hot stage, and finally into the cold and non-luminous stage of burnt up suns known as dark stars. In number dark stars are not few. Astronomers say that they are more numerous than the bright ones. These infinite number of dark stars are rushing about in an unlimited space in all directions, and with enormous velocities; and so, in course of time, they by chance collusion, glow up and commence the cycle anew as the stars of the first order.

Identity Of The Atom And The Universe

The universe is an atom, and an atom is a universe

The atom is too infinitesimally small to be seen. Its diametre is but one hundred-millionth part of an inch! Just to cover a single inch we shall have to place side by side 635,00,00,00,00,00,000 atoms! Lord Kelvin's plan gives us some vague idea of this. He estimated that if we could magnify a drop of water to the size of the earth (which has a circumference of 25,000 miles) then its constituent atoms would each be of a cricket-ball size.

Yet, this atom is not a final indivisible body. It is made up of thousands of electrons in comparison with which this atom is a

(Continued On Page 54)

"A REMEDY THAT PERMANENTLY CURES TUBERCULOSIS"

DO NOT DELAY

START TAKING THE WONDERFUL REMEDY THAT HAS SAVED THOUSANDS OF LIVES

UMCKALOABO

(Pronounced Um-ka-lo-bo)

	Rs
16oz. 30 days treatment	22
8oz. 15 days treatment	12
4oz. 8 days treatment	7

C. MORRIS & SON,
Bell Bldg., 6 Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road,
BOMBAY

The Luminous Ghost

An English Novelist's Extraordinary Experience

(By SYDNEY HORLER in "Prediction".)

"THERE are more things in heaven and earth, etc. etc."

During the course of an extremely busy life—as newspaperman, traveller and novelist—I have had various experiences from time to time which have left me wondering.

You see, there has been no 'physical' explanation of any of them.

Perhaps the most extraordinary incident was a visit I paid many years ago to a very lonely house just outside a village in the heart of Sussex. A friend I had not met for many years, although we had frequently corresponded, had recently taken this 16th century manor-house first of all because he and his wife liked solitude, and, secondly, because he was, at that time, a well-known breeder of dogs.

A DIFFICULT PLOT

I had been working very hard on a novel, the plot of which would not "come out" as easily as I should have liked, and, consequently, I was very glad to take a few days off, and have a "break". There is nothing better for stimulating the fiction-machine than a complete change of life and scene; I have proved that on innumerable occasions.

"I don't know how long I had been sitting up in bed, bewitched as it were with that nauseating sense of horror, before I realised that the room was illuminated in a most extraordinary way. This light came from beneath a row of books on a small bureau to the right of the bed . . . . . It was like a searchlight."

(Courtesy—"Prediction.")

Well, to get down to my story, my friend L—— met me at the nearest station, a distance of some 6 miles from his house, and motored me home. I noticed he was rather quiet during the journey, but, as I knew him to be something of an invalid, I put this reserve down to his state of health. We had dinner in a panelled dining room, and afterwards adjourned to a smaller room to smoke and chat.

It was about 11 o'clock when, pleading tiredness, I said I felt like sleep.

"I do hope you have a good night, Sydney", said Mrs. L—— and as she spoke I noticed a quick glance pass between her and her husband. As they were both extremely good friends of mine, people in whom I had the utmost confidence, I did not think anything of the incident at the time. Later it was recalled to my mind in a very striking fashion.

I was so tired, what with the journey, the work I had done in the morning, the fresh air and the excellent dinner that, to use a well-worn 'cliche', "no sooner had I put my head on the pillow than I was asleep".

SENSE OF HORROR

In the normal way, I should have slept on until called at half-past seven the next morning, but, suddenly, I found myself sitting up in bed, trembling violently, and perspiring so profusely (although it was a cold winter's night) that my pyjama-jacket was drenched—yes, literally 'drenched'.

What was even worse, I was filled with an indescribable sensation of nauseating horror; it was as though the spirit of Evil had entered into every fibre of my body—evil not of my own making, but coming from outside. It was the most uncanny experience I can ever remember, and one which—although seven years have now passed since that awful night—I can never recall without a fresh sensation of loathsome dread.

I don't know how long I had been sitting up in bed, bewitched as I was with that nauseating sense of horror before I realised that the room was illuminated in a most extraordinary way. I must explain, that, in keeping with their house, and because they both had genuine regard for old customs, the L——'s had not put in either electric lights or gas; they used lamps and candles.

Now, the candle which had lighted me to bed, and which had been blown out just prior to my getting between the sheets, was still unlit on the small table

(Continued On Page 53)

Annas -/9/-, Rs. 1/- and 2/- per bottle.

Nothing else will give the Hair such a Radiant, Healthy appearance. Rubbed gently into the hair roots, it affords a Complete Hair Tonic Food, Preventing Thinning and Loss of Hair.

Sold by all Dealers, or Direct from

Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Calcutta

Ask for and get Stanistreet Products always.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L M & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
Wadifalia, SURAT.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel, Crawford Market Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The SENTINEL

BATTLE FOR A CONTINENT

Chamberlain's Policy Leads To Extension Of Fascist Influence In South America

By HERNAN ORTEGA

In South America, as in South Eastern Europe, the small States are most unwilling to come under the economic control of the Fascist powers; and this is true even of reactionary States. There is the opportunity for the democratic powers to step in and assist them financially on generous terms, and this would undermine such foothold as the Nazis have in South America

Such a policy has now been launched by the United States Government. In March, 1939, a long term credit of 50 millions dollars for the purchase of American goods was extended to Brazil, which had suffered acutely from "compensation mark" trading. A further credit may also be extended to Chile. In Mexico the American government is now attempting to adopt a much more conciliatory attitude than is the British towards the expropriation of the oil wells, despite the furious opposition of the 'Wall Street Journal' and financial interest. The political expression of these economic moves towards cooperation was the Pan-American Conference at Lima in December 1938, which adopted a general resolution on collective defence of the whole continent.

The main obstacle to the "good-neighbour" policy in South America itself comes to-day from the Argentine Government, which is strongly influenced by Britain, as well as the Fascist and Nazi influenced Peruvian Government. This was made clear in particular at the Lima conference, when a unanimous declaration of opposition to the aggressor states was prevented in part by the attitude of the Argentine delegation. An article in the New York Times from Buenos Aires, written before

(Continued On Page 53)

Rubber-Necking Around Tokio

A Seven-Hour View Of The Third Biggest City In The World From The Top Of A Bus

By A. F. THOMAS

DURING my ten years in Toky I have always longed to take a busman's holiday rubber-necking in a Tokyo sight-seeing bus. So on one fine morning in merry May I took one of those handsome yellow-buses and just reclined on a back seat to see Tokyo pass by me as in the cinema, and to listen to the charming little girl guide, as with a sweet and pleasing intonation she told me of Tokyo's wonders with as much zest as if she were telling them all for the first time.

And what a contrast she provided to the many different guides by whom I have been victimized in various parts of the world where, with a monotonous drawl on their lips, Mammon in their heart, and their mercenary palm raised and scooped like a banker's shovel, they rob the visitor of all interest in strange sights by forcing him to calculate what will be the right tip to give after it is all over. There is happily nothing of this in the Tokyo Yellow Buses, which provide an ideal Scotchman's bank holiday outing.

Real Adventure

Well, we met at Tokyo Station at about eight o'clock, and the hospitable Mr. K. Nisino piloted us to our places and told us in such friendly terms of what it was best to do to enjoy the trip to the fullest. He made me feel that the trip was to be a real adventure. And indeed a trip on one of these buses is an adventure for even the oldest Tokyo foreign resident. The Japanese say that "the darkest place is at the foot of the light-house." And the darkest place usually is the city we live in. Hence, I learned a lot about Tokyo on this trip, though I had lived for ten years there.

In our party there were old men bent over their walking-sticks; and young men who could not hide their interest, though they naturally attempted to appear not a little blase. There were maidens who were doubtless taking a trip for which they had saved their odd sen from their none too liberal wages at the silk factory or on the farm, and who must see Tokyo before they die to the world by living for a husband and children.....a la japonaise.

Then there were children who, looking over their mothers' shoulders, saw with wondering eyes things which they would not recall, but which they must see if their mothers were ever to have the chance to talk about the capital around the winter 'hibati.' Thus the psychological interest of the crowd inside the bus is a social study of such interest as to equal in its way what we saw on the Tokyo film of life outside the bus.

But if the visitor to Tokyo would see a cross section of what constitutes Japan's strength, little could help him more than to study his fellow-passengers on a rubber-necking trip. But we are off and the little girl-guide calls our attention to what we are there for....to see Tokyo, and that in the space of a few brief hours. A very tall order when we recall that Tokyo is the third largest city in the world!

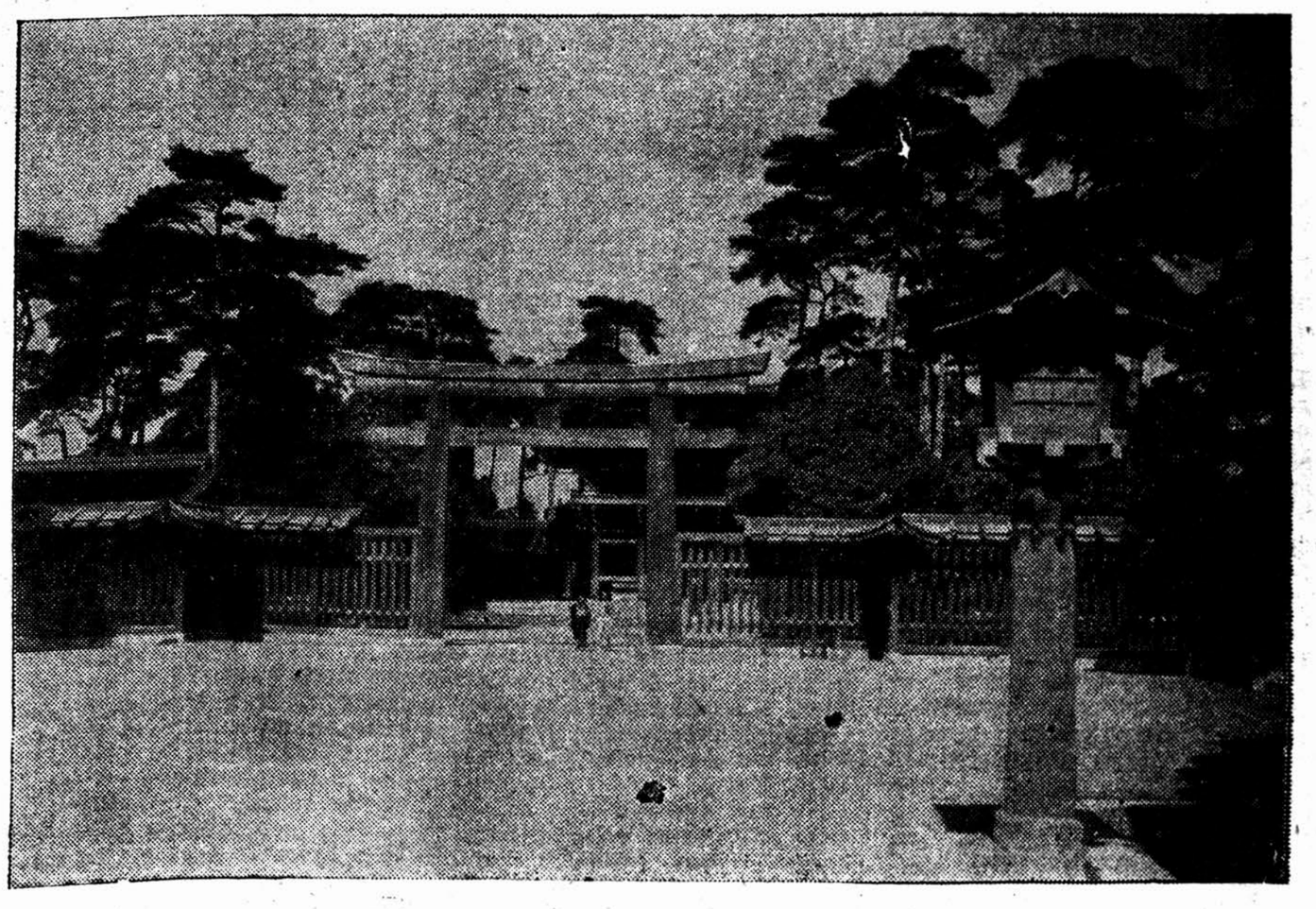
Comfortable Seats

Still, we are going to see it as from an armchair, for these yellow buses are as comfortable as many conveyance we know in Japan. The Yellow Bus Company realizes that you can't enjoy rubber-necking if the other extremity is seated on a sort of "lignum vitaebench" and the rest of you make-up jammed like a cork-screw in a bottle-neck. Yes, these plush seats are really comfortable and no mistake. As we leave Tokyo Station for our first stopping-place we can take stock of our travelling companions.

They are of course "oop fra the country." And therefore they are jolly fine folks, the very backbone of Japan. They are of the earth and earthy. Consequently they are of all the most human and lovable. They have that sense of humour too, and a keen appreciation of what they see, probably for the first time in their lives. But we observe that the greater part of them are men. Their women-folk must stay at home and look after the hearth in preparation for the rice-planting season which will be in full swing next month. Yet there are a few women.

But look through the windows at those lovely willows along the Imperial Moat as we pass on our way to the Nizyu Basi or Double Bridge to pay homage before the Imperial Palace. Nothing can excel in grace those willows weeping into the Imperial Moat, as if from very emotion as they see their beauty reflected in the placid water. Hundreds of those office workers we pass have obviously chosen to walk to the office this morning under the cool shade of those willows to enjoy Nature before sitting down to those dull jobs which will keep them shut out all day from Nature's greatest joys.

Leaving the moat and coming to Hibiya Park we see to our left the strange contrast in the architectural style of the Orient's trysting-place, the Imperial Hotel, and the old feudal gate a few yards farther on, the remainder of the old residence of Prince Simazu of the famous Kagosima Clan. Then, passing the Ministry of Navy on the left, we pause to look admiringly at the feudal-style architecture along a part of the front of the Foreign Office.



Meizi Shrine.

Imperial Palace

Then, after passing the handsome buildings of the Ministry of Education, we come to the most sacred shrine of all Japan, the Imperial Palace. We alight at the famous Sakurada Gate, whose imposing beauty is one of the surviving gems of feudal architecture in Japan, and which shares the general admiration we feel for the Imperial moats and walls to the castle grounds.

I believe that there are few more imposing sights in the world than the vista through the Sakurada Gate, the wide pebbled drive, and the spacious view across the grounds in front of the Imperial Palace with their age-old pines, their impressive lawns, and all setting off the Palace on a topographical pedestal, as it were, so that the old feudal building looks down benignly on the earth below, as if symbolizing the home of the divinely descended Emperor, whose majesty the whole Japanese nation worships with awe.

After paying homage before the Nizyu Basi, where day and night loyal Japanese from every part of the Empire wend as to a national Holy of Holies, we walk as far as the imposing equestrian statue in bronze of Kusunoki Masasige, the most loyal warrior of the Nantyo Dynasty. I frankly wonder whether there is any more imposing equestrian statue in the world than that of this mighty warrior. Every detail is marvellously sculptured, from the swollen veins in the horse's girth-engirdled belly to the minutest detail of the warrior's armour.

(Continued On Page 52)

Why
you should refuse inferior insecticides and demand
FLIT
FLIT
Kills Flies Mosquitoes Cockroaches Bugs Moths Ants
FLIT
Prices Reduced
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Flit has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit—and refuse all substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans.
Be sure the soldier is on the yellow tin with the black band.
FLIT always KILLS!
Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

THIS WEEK'S

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

THE RIDDLE OF ROBERT EMMET

(BY VINCENT TOWNE)

The Celebrated Robert Emmet was born in Dublin and at Trinity College he made a brilliant, record. He, planned for himself a career as a lawyer and developed such a gift of oratory that he was able sway his classmates to an extent that more than assured his success as a politician. He could shape the opinions of his hearers as he willed. Wherever he went heads were bared in honour.

Joining the society of United Irishmen, he avowed himself a republican and stirred that body with a series of speeches that shocked the sensibilities of the college authorities and led to his expulsion.

He now proclaimed his purpose to separate Ireland from Great Britain and establish it as an independent republic. He helped to foment the rebellion of 1798, but that movement proved abortive and Emmet had to leave Ireland and take refuge in France, from which he returned secretly in 1802. Then came the great Irish insurrection of 1803. Emmet took up leadership in the movement.

Carefully organizing the rebels, he established munitions depots in various parts of Dublin, and fixed upon July 23 as the time for seizing the castle and arsenals of the Irish capital. On the eve of that day he directed the distribution of pikes among the assembled conspirators and next day the insurgent band, cheering as they dashed through the streets, swelled into a furious mob which lost its head and assassinated Chief Justice Kilwarden as he passed by in his carriage.

But the mob hesitated to follow Emmet to Dublin Castle. At the first volley from a small parcel of soldiers they dispersed, leaving him unsupported. Fleeing for his life to Wicklow Mountains, he remained in hiding until word might come that he could safely escape to France.

But the little blind god who is at the bottom of most of life's tragedies proved to be the dashing young patriot's undoing. That he might take one more fond farewell of his beloved Sarah Curran, the daughter of the noted barrister, John P. Curran, to which lady he was betrothed, he delayed escape too long, was captured, and, like Sir Roger Casement, was tried for high treason against the British Government.

He defended his own case and most of us have been stirred by reading the eloquent address which he made to the court when asked if he could show any cause why sentence should not be imposed upon him. The death penalty inflicted upon Emmet was more cruel than that suffered by Casement.

After he had been hanged the executioner beheaded him and exhibited his bloody head to the multitude. Then his body was taken to Kilmainham jail, where, instead of being destroyed in quick lime, it was kept awaiting orders from his family. It happened, however, that all of his relative and friends were at the time either in prison or in hiding, the latter not daring to make known their whereabouts. Beyond stating that it was returned to the jail, history does not relate what became of his corpse.

It was Emmet's dying request that his grave bare no epitaph until Ireland should be freed, and out of respect for his wishes doubtless grew the deep mystery as to the place where his last ashes repose.

Five generations have scoured the Emerald Isle for Robert Emmet's bones. According to the Kilmainham jailor, his corpse, unclaimed, was taken from the prison and buried in Sulley's Acre, the potter's field where unclaimed paupers and executed criminals were buried, but was afterward claimed and exhumed by a certain Dr. Gamble and reinterred in Dublin at some spot whose location has escaped the memory of the populace which held him as their idol.

His brother-in-law, John Patten, claims that one of the men who buried it had assured him that the body lay in St. Michael's Church, Dublin. According to this man, a large stone which, out of respect for Emmet's wishes, bore no inscription, was placed over the grave.

But the church records were ransacked and no clue to any body that might possibly be that of the Irish patriot was ever found therein. According to another account, the interment was in the Protestant churchyard of Glasnevin. Some members of the family maintain that it was hidden in the family vault at St. Peter's.

The resting place of Emmet's remains is to-day as deep a mystery as it was a century ago.

(COPYRIGHT.)

CARING FOR THE BABY

New York Gives The Lead

Keep the sun out of the baby's eyes. Give him cool boiled water to drink, take extra percautions in preparing and handling his food. These are some of the hot-weather hints for taking care of baby which are being given by the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service at weekly mothers club meeting in their centre offices. And those hints apply to every family in every income braket,—writes Katharine Faville in the "NewYork Times."

Baby's first Summer is not the ordeal that it use to be. Fifty years ago infant mortality soared in hot weather; now it is lower than it is in Winter. And public health authorities say that a good deal of this improved state of affairs is due to the better education of mothers in baby's care. The well-dressed modern baby wear nothing but shirt and diaper on hot summer days; he drinks cool boiled water from a sterilised bottle and nipple; and he gets just so much exposure to the sun and no more than is needed for a becoming and healthful tan

Course Of Eight Weeks

Henry Street's mothers' clubs are planned for women who live in the neighbourhood and distant from the hospital at which they have registered, or who may intend to have their babies at home. Everybody comes. Four thousand, seven hundred and two women attended 1,362 of these mothers' club sessions last year. In some centres as many members are patients sent by private physicians as by doctors at hospital clinics. The only requirement is that a member must have the permission of the physician who is caring for her. There are no fees.

The course of eight weekly lectures covers many points, some of them interpreting the physician's instructions in the expectant mother's care of her own health, some of them practical demonstrations in looking after the baby in the home. Everything is specific and to the point. Bathing and dressing and handling the baby are tried out on "Amelia," a life-size doll made of rubber.

The preparation of the tray, with its utensils; the arrangement of sheet and bath towel and soft drying towel in one place, and the baby's blanket and band, shirt and diaper in another, all conveniently arranged for handling, are demonstrated with actual equipment, and on the person of the resilient "Amelia." "Be sure to test the water with your elbow first," says the nurse suiting the action to the word. Mothers are shown that ordinary household jars with screw tops may be sterilized and used to hold toothpick swabs, or boiled rubber nipples, and that a cake of soap is a handy cushion for safety-pins—clean and safe and inexpensive—and helps to make pins slide easily when used.

About Interruptions

Friends of the family usually know better than to ring up around the baby's bath time, but, if they don't, the modern young mother just lets the telephone ring. "Stay with the baby—or put him back in his bed" is one of Henry Street's slogans when the bath gets under way. Draughts from doors and windows should be watched in Summer as well as in Winter.

And there is a word on overdressing the baby in hot weather. Simple and practical clothes for the infant are on display, and patterns for making them are on hand, to be used if the club member wants to bring in her material and cut out a shirt or slip or a dress. Simplicity is the keynote of the first wardrobe. Dresses and gertrudes opening all the way down the back are the latest style for the baby; nowadays they are fastened with tapes instead of with buttons and buttonholes. The less handling the better for the young child, and when dresses go on, and come off over the head, or have frills or embroidery around the neck, life for the very young is just needlessly complicated, especially when the weather report is "Fair and Warmer."

Especially important in hot weather is breast feeding. It helps to avoid the necessity for the sterilisation of feeding equipment and careful handling of food. The baby's diet depends, of course, on what the doctor orders, but mothers must carry out instructions, and the mothers' club is a good place in which to emphasize that hands should be well scrubbed with soap and water before they are used in preparing a formula, and to explain that the way to sterilize bottles and nipples and funnels and strainers is to wash and rinse them, then put them in cold water and let them bubble for ten minutes after they come to a boil.

Getting The Bubble

This is the place to learn, too, about dropping a little of the formula on the forearm to test its temperature, to keep the neck of the bottle full of milk when the baby is fed, and afterward, to hold the baby over the shoulder and pat him on the back to get up a bubble of air.

Mothers of several children often attend the mothers' club session as faithfully as those who are expecting their first baby. They want to learn the latest wrinkles and their presence is an asset all round. "That's nothing to worry about", they say in reassuring asides to the younger women; or "I did that when I had my Johnny and it worked fine."

Many physicians send their patients to these classes for the good psychological effect of the group. Nothing so allays the anxiety of the 18-year-old girl, expecting her first child, as sharing the experience of other women, gaining confidence from their exchanges. Sometimes "graduates" of earlier courses bring their young babies, and like to have them take "Amelia's" place when the demonstration begins. "I brought my baby for you to use in class," says Mrs. Jones to the nurse. and then, to her classmates, "It's not as slippery or squashy as it looks—you get used to handling it."

"Do's" are stressed rather than "don'ts". "Keep the flies off the baby" is a timely one. A piece of netting with an elastic around the edge insures protection from insects when the baby lies out of doors. "Keep his head covered if he is out out of doors in the hot part of the day" is another of the cautions which supplement the rule about keeping the sun out of the baby's eyes. Even experienced mothers let infants lie in a glare that would make a grown-up blink.

And mothers of growing families find from these classes that methods have changed since their first-born arrived. Habit-training, once scheduled on hard-and fast lines, is a more elastic matter nowadays; the routine, the nurse points out, is based on the child's individual needs rather than prescribed "by the book". In general, keeping the baby well, following the doctor's instructions and consulting him immediately at any sign of illness no matter how slight are basic to the instruction of mothers' club classes.

Another function of this service is to put the family in touch with authoritative books and pamphlets on the baby's training and care. Publications of the Children's Bureau are among these. Leaflets prepared by the city's Department of Health, available at Health Centres, supplement the doctor's orders helpfully, giving directions on how to add cod liver oil to the diet how to cook cereal and to prepare fruit or vegetable pulp when the baby is ready for these and how to prepare barley water. if this is what the doctor orders.

INDIA'S LINKS WITH CHINA

JAWAHARLAL BY HIS MISSION OF GOODWILL, HAS ONCE AGAIN BROUGHT INTO RELIEF HIS COUNTRY'S HOARY TRADITION OF FRIENDSHIP AND INTERCOURSE WITH THE EASTERN NATION

(By V. Srinivasa M.A.)

At a time when our honoured countryman Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been on a visit to China as a guest of the Kuomintang, it is pertinent to cast a glance over our past relationship with that great country. India's links with China are old and only an ancient tradition of friendship and intercourse was revived when the Sino-Indian Society was recently started at Nanking and an Indian Medical Unit was despatched by us to the warfront last year, besides the inauguration of the China Hall in the Viswabharathi a little over two years ago.

No country in the world can boast of a civilisation so continuous in development as China and her interest to India is especially great, as she has always looked upon India as the Holy Land of Buddhism, which is the greatest spiritual force in that country. The far-famed Chinese chronicles are as important to us as the well-known chronicles of Ceylon, and they have helped in the solution of several conundrums in Indian chronology. The various Chinese pilgrims and their biographers have left behind interesting records which are of no mean value in the reconstruction of old Indian history.

The Chinese first came into contact with Western Asia in the second century B.C., when their Emperor Wu-ti is said to have sent an embassy under Chang-Kien to the Oxus region (120 B.C.). Chinese intervention, however, ceased later on and was not revived till about a century after the fall of the Han dynasty in 23 A.D. General Pan-chao, who led a successful expedition into Western Asia penetrated as far as the Caspian Sea. It was at this time that the Kushan Emperor, Weema Kadphises, tried to assert his equality with the Celestial Empire by demanding the hand of a Chinese princess. The demand was taken as an insult and the Kushan envoy was arrested by General Pan-chao and sent to the Chinese capital. A large force was sent out by the Kushan ruler under his viceroy Si, but it came to grief during the difficult crossing of the mountain passes and so the expedition was a failure. Kadphises had to pay tribute to China.

Indian Missionaries To China

It may be mentioned here that the Saka era of 78 A.D. is said to date from the commencement of this Kadphises' reign and the Kushan clan to which he belonged was a sept of the Great Yueh-chi tribe, who had inhabited Western China till about 170 B.C. Archaeologists have shown that the culture of the Turkestan area profoundly influenced the civilisations of India and China, as that region, particularly Khotan, was the meeting place of the civilisation of both these countries, and of Greece and Iran also. There is reason to believe that the Graeco-Bachian Culture of the Gandhara region determined the form of Buddhist images in China and Japan. There was, indeed, constant intercourse between India and the East and we know that there was a stream of messengers from India to China even as there was a stream of pilgrims from China to India. We read of more than 10 embassies between 357 and 571 A.D. and one Kumarajiva is said to have visited China in 383, while another notable visitor from India was Prince Gunakarman of Kashmir, who is said to have introduced Buddhism in Java and died at Nanking in 431 A.D. Many missionaries took Indian art to China and as that country had already developed a tradition, helped in creating a synthesis.

Chinese Pilgrims To India

Over 60 Chinese pilgrims are known to have come to India, Fa-Hien being the first important Guptas and his accounts of the country gives life to the bald facts reconstructed from the inscriptors and coins of that age. The pilgrim came in quest of texts of the Vinayapitakas and stayed in this country for about a decade, six years of which were spent in the Gupta dominions. His account shows that the Buddhist rule of life was observed and that the people abstained from wine, garlic and onion; there was no robbery in the land and the administration was mild, death penalty not being inflicted, and even torture being resorted to but sparingly, as the "Ahimsa" sentiment was dominant in the administration.

Fa-Hien left India about 410 A.D. and toured Ceylon and Java also before returning to his homeland. His companion Tao-Ching, however, liked India and settled down in the land.

The most famous of the Chinese pilgrims was Hioen Tsang or Yuan Chwang (d. 664 A.D.), who visited India during the time of Harshavardhana. He was the son of an eminent nobleman of the Chinese empire and was a famous Buddhist sage even before he set out for India when he was less than 30 years old. Despite an Imperial prohibition of travel westward he took the hazardous path to India, which he reached after overcoming great obstacles. He spent 13 years in the Holy Land of Buddhism and extensively toured the country before returning to China in 645. He became famous as the Master of the Law and is known to historians as the Prince of Pilgrims and as the Indian Pausanias.

There were several others like him. There was, for instance, Sungs Yun, who spent his days in the Gandhara country; he visited India about 100 years before Houen T Sang. Another traveller from China was I-tsing. It was he who has left on record that he saw an image of Asoka robed as a monk, thus indicating that the famous emperor was a recluse for sometime.

Chinese Invasion Of Tibet

During the half century that followed Harsha's death, great changes came over the Chinese empire. The Turks, who had broken up the Huns, were, in turn, subdued by the Chinese, Kafiristan became a Chinese province and envoys from all lands, from Persia to Korea, attended the Chinese Court. The famous emperor Hiuen-tsung successfully re-asserted Chinese Sovereignty and it is said that even the King of Kashmir received investiture from China, which continued to advance claims of suzerainty on that region almost down to the middle of the eighth century.

Nepal was subject to Tibet and a famous Tibetan ruler, Srong-tsan Gampo, married a Chinese princess and a Nepalese one. Both the consorts were Buddhists and this was a deciding factor in the conversion of Tibet to Buddhism in the Mahayanist form. Srong-tsan Gampo had also something to do with the fortunes of Harsha's throne. It appears that Wang Hien-tse, the Chinese envoy at Harsha's Court, was attacked by the usurper who seized the throne after Harsha's death and that the envoy was ob name among them. Fa-Hien visited India in the age of the liged to fly to Nepal. Srong-tsan Gampo led an expedition into India and seized the usurper and sent him as a prisoner to China where he died.

The Arabs put an end to the Chinese claims on Kashmir and there was a break in Sino-Indian relations during the Muhammadan rule in India. Mention must be made, however, of the expedition sent out by Muhammad-bin Tughlak under his nephew Khusru Malik (1337). The large force met with disaster while crossing the Himalayas and only a group of 10 returned to the Sultan's Court, but they were cruelly massacred under his orders. Mention may be made also of the intrepid Venetian traveller Marco Polo, who visited India, Ceylon and China and left a record of his extensive travels in Asia. We learn that Ceylon was subject to China's suzerainty and that Parakram Bahu VI was among those who paid tribute to Kublai Khan in 1286. Ceylonese envoys had often proceeded to China in early times, the earliest of their trips dating back to 405 A.D. when they took the overland route. In 1409 the Ceylonese King Vijaya Bahu was taken captive by the Chinese.

The 17th and 18th centuries saw the growth of European commerce in the East, (In 1656 Dutch and Russian embassies in China found envoys from India also; probably they were from the court of Shah Jehan the Moghul Emperor). With the appearance of the British the relations between India and China entered on a new phase and the tea and opium became the prime factor of successful trading in the East.

The fourth Manchu emperor Chien Lung (1736-1796) ruled over an extensive territory which included Turkestan, Mongolia and Tibet. (He is known to have sent a letter to his English contemporary King George III. The Gurkhas of Nepal invaded Tibet in 1790, but they were no match for the armies of the Chinese empire. Chien Lung crossed Tibet and chastised the Gurkhas in their own homeland and reduced the Nepalese to vassalage. For a Chinese army to cross the Himalayas and defeat the warlike Gurkhas was, indeed, an astonishing achievement. Nepal had recognised Chinese suzerainty from time to time, but it is now an independent country and its independence has been recognised by England, which concluded a treaty in 1923.

Tea And Opium

We now come to the tea trade of China. The English East India Company enjoyed exclusive rights in the Chinese trade, but at the time of the renewal of the company's charter in 1833, there was a great agitation against the monopoly and the trade was thrown open by the Parliament. The subsequent none-too-satisfactory relations of the English with China were due to troubles which British nationals in that country brought on themselves. An instance of a trifling nature, which resulted in hostilities, took place while Lord Canning was Governor-General in India. The hostilities lasted from 1857 to 1860, during which period troops from India had to take a share in the operations near Canton. At that time the Governor-General is known to have deplored and resisted the orders from home requiring him to send garrisons from India to China.

There were frontier troubles with China on the Burmese border and these were settled during the Viceroyalty of Elgin II. The plague which broke out in India during his regime was stated to have come from China.

The export trade in opium, which was lucrative for the Indian exchequer, was put an end to during the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto (1905-1910). The finance of opium goes back to the days of Warren Hastings, but opium itself was first imported from India in the 15th century. The British monopoly of China trade gave an impetus to the traffic in the nineteenth century and although the Chinese Government prohibited the import of the drug in 1800, Britain went to war with China in 1840 and succeeded in forcing the drug on the Chinese in spite of pathetic protests to Queen Victoria. During Lord Minto's Viceroyalty the traffic was put an end to and organisations like the Anti-opium Society were obliged to dissolve themselves. The Chinese were indeed sullen in their attitude of Britain from 1840 to 1927, but Anglo-Chinese relations have taken a more cordial turn in recent years.

So, Buddhism, art, tea and opium have been the factors of Chinese connection with the India of the past. Both the countries are now engaged in finding solutions for somewhat identical problems of freedom and honour and we may expect Jawaharlal's visit to result in developing fruitful contacts with the New China of Sun Yat-Sen and Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek

---

If the Reich film censor's official description is to be believed, the new documentary film of the German frontier fortifications "Westwall", should be a "smash hit." He declares it to possess a combination of cinematograph virtues such as can rarely have appeared before on any screen.

It is officially classed as

"Politically of outstanding value";

"Artistically of oustanding value";

"Of value for exhibition to children";

"Officially recognised as an educational film."

The picture, of which 850 copies have been made, began its run in Berlin on Thursday August 10, and is to be shown in every cinema throughout the country.

NEW BANNU'S
LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA BALM
is the only guaranteed specific for any variety of LEPROSY or LEUCODERMA tested by eminent physicians, irrespective of age and stage of disease. For particulars, apply with details of your ailment to:—
NEW BANNU STORES
Voongutur, Via Tadepalligudem.
Godavari West

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

(COPYRIGHT, L. C. PAGE & CO.)

"Flame Of Life"

By GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIS

In the late afternoon the sun cast a soft glow over the waters of the canals of Venice. Luxurious gondalas passed one another, their occupants nodding and smiling pleasantly. In one of these sat two figures known over all Europe and beyond; they were the poet Stelio and the actress Foscarina. Notable members of society made a point of gaining their attention on this afternoon in Venice.

Fosca and Stelio talked of many things. Of the coming celebration that evening to honour Stelio, of the reopening of the ducal palace for that celebration, of Stelio's position in Venetian life—but not of their feeling for each other. Something between the artists was stronger than either individual. Without words they knew that to-night would see the fulfilment of the promise of their love.

The hour arrived for the celebration in the palace. Seldom had Venice seen a more splendid array of pearls and rubies, of diamonds and emeralds. As Stelio, escorted by other poets and artists, ascended the balcony where he was to address the assembled people, he realized his position as an influence over Italy. His listeners had come even from distant cities to hear him. With his first words, he felt the return vibration of his own thoughts, intensified by the audience. He was almost submerged by the emotional wave. How deeply his soul had stamped itself in the souls of his fellow Italians!

In the shadows of the palace columns stood Fosca, accompanied by a girl, a singer of rare genius. Fosca standing there seemed to pour her soul into his own, sending to him grace and richness.

When the oration and acclamation were finished, friends of Stelio gathered at the home of Fosca. In the shadows of her garden, the poet asked for some word of promise. Almost gasping with emotion, Fosca whispered, "When the others have gone, come back."

In the dawn light Stelio stepped into his gondola, filled with exaltation. He could not sleep. "Row," he cried to his gondolier. Out to sea they sped where Stelio boarded a fishing boat. The fishermen were puzzled about the strange gentleman who seemed to be a little mad that day.

But no exaltation remained when Fosca was left alone: depression and bitterness possessed her. She envied the graceful little singer who slept in a nearby room.

There followed months of storm and calm between the poet and the actress. Love so intense that it obliterated all things of daily obligation carried with it bitter dregs. The woman could not bring her soul to numbness; when her emotions were satiated, her soul ached. The man was filled with satisfaction with himself and with life.

In the pursuit of their arts, their reactions were different. Fosca lived in retirement. The clamouring public that had wept and laughed with her found other actresses on the stage. Whereas Stelio was in the midst of a great work of creation. Using the pattern of classic Greek drama, he was combining music, drama and dancing in an epic for the stage.

A series of incidents reveal something of the story of the lovers.

One evening on the canals they encountered Richard Wagner with his wife and friends. The composer was then an old man. In the late evening the old genius collapsed with an attack of a malady that later proved fatal. Stelio and other poets carried Wagner from the boat. Watching the unconscious musician, the faces of Fosca and Stelio were transfigured. A spiritual silence entombed these artists as they touched the great man.

Another evening Stelio and Fosca sat before the burning logs of an open fire. Fosca had recently been depressed because she had no more to offer Stelio. Being older than he, she felt limited and jealous of the youthful singer whom Stelio had pronounced attractive. Thoughts of jealousy seized her until in a fit of madness the actress cried, "Go, go to her at once!"

Fosca wept. Beating her hands against Stelio's breast, she fell prostrate. The poet covered her with the velvet drapery from the table and watched her as she slept before the burning logs. With the strength from deep sleep she regained composure, but fear remained.

There was also the time that the two artists visited a nearby island where ancient monasteries stood in half ruins. They entered the labyrinths grown almost impenetrable with time; Fosca held back but Stelio left her. Going after the poet, Fosca became frightened, then lost. Her frantic cries reached Stelio who sensed her fright. Before he found her, the cries had ceased.

When Stelio and the monk found Fosca she lay unconscious on the ground.

Thus Fosca's soul was reaching the bottom of despair and regret. When she realized that she had tried in vain to sign her soul away to another human being, she returned to her integrity. Her courage returned and, with it, strength and life. Without revealing her plans to Stelio, she gathered her troop together and booked a journey across the Atlantic. She was ready to leave Italy before Stelio sensed that God had taken his place with Fosca.

For Stelio was finishing the most pretentious work of his life. The other poets and dramatists of Italy eagerly awaited the first reading of the manuscript and the first production of the music. Fosca and Stelio talked of all this; their parting was made in grace and hope. The story ends with their farewell, each to return to his art "to create with joy."

Several sentences from the book may convey something of the artistic style and thought.

"He had brought about in himself the intimate marriage of art with life....." ".....that chance always befriends the ingenious artist." "But in the active spirit as in the fertile soil, no seed is ever lost; it returns to me now at the right moment urgently demanding expression."

As a musician demands aloneness before a performance, so the speaker: "But his eyes were sightless, being turned inwards to that region where the accumulated powers of his will called up the silent forms which his voice would presently raise to perfection of verbal music."

Of a woman in love; "Her ever waking sensibility watched and listened round the inaccessible door of his thoughts."

GIFTED D'ANNUNZIO NOTED IN MANY FIELDS

Now and then a writer is remindful of men of another century. Such a man was Gabriele D'Annunzio. Although his spectacular life, centered around the turmoil of the twentieth century, contained many forms of activity and excitement, yet his temperament seems to be a perfect expression of the Renaissance. D'Annunzio brings to mind the courtiers and adventurers of Elizabeth's court who were poets, lovers, dramatists and explorers in the midst of gaiety and upheaval.

In the world of literature, D'Annunzio gained fame in verse, in short story and novel writing, and in drama. In politics he gained prominence by holding Fiume against all Europe. In war he gained honor in the cavalry, infantry and navy, and also as leader of the Italian Air Force. As a man he was an ardent lover. Eleonora Duse was the actress of "The Flame of Life."

When his first books appeared, the critics acclaimed his genius. But in time they were divided, some saying that he was a corrupter of morals, while others hailed him as "bringing a current of fresh air and the impulse of a new vitality into Italian literature."

He wrote specific plays for Bernhardt and Duse. Writing as he did in many fields, his bibliography is long.

After the World War, D'Annunzio felt that Woodrow Wilson was working against the welfare of Italy. The Italian hated the American and tried to bring Italy to the same attitude.

The Italian poet lived from 1864 until 1938.

ON BARBERS

Our Contributor Makes An Appeal For "Muzzling The Barbers": But Who Among Us Are Ready To Bell The Cat—We Wonder!

By S. G. BAILUR

To do ill to others from self-interest is just wicked. To do ill to others for the mere pleasure of the thing is vile. But to do ill to others, even at the cost of doing ill to oneself, is simply outrageous; and whoever does so is an arch-fiend. And the barber is one such.

He is the most garrulous animal on earth, and his garrulity is proverbial. But his is not the harmless incoherent jabbering of a congenital half-wit, nor the raving of a certified lunatic; not even the propagandist ranting of a tub-thumper, or a commercial traveller, or an insurance agent; but the cool, insinuating outpour of a person without an axe to grind—just the type most likely to carry conviction with the listeners.

Add to this the fact that nothing is safe from his prying eyes, his pricked up ears, his wagging tongue, and his alert mind. There is not a gossip nor a scandal but he has heard it; not any uncommon occurrence but he has seen it. No secret is safe with him and yet, "the pity of it all, Iago!" there is not even a secret, much less one relating to the moral lapses of a neighbour's wife (which, we have a shrewd suspicion, is his speciality), but he knows it.

And then, any time he might compromise anybody's interests, sully anybody's fair name, endanger anybody's domestic peace and happiness, tamper with the loyalty of anybody's friend or servant, and incite anybody's foe to vendetta. One never knows.

Opening Piece

Is that all? Not a whit. For he is the most unscrupulous squanderer of even one's precious time, and his own into the bargain. The arrival of the very first customer for the day sets his tongue wagging. After an obsequious "Ram-Ram Saheb, Be seated." indicating the chair, he will reel off in a gruff voice (barbers have generally a gruff voice from excessive smoking of biris and chewing of "pan", we fancy) a few formal words of opening a conversation, such as for instance, casual observations on the weather or the prospects of the crops, not as a matter of common civility (of which he has none) but to take a deliberate sounding if you be a "tough guy" enough for endurance on the long and exacting conversational course that is yet to come; the while arranging the implements of his trade for a cut or a shave or, if he has already arranged them, only stropping the razor on a stropper or even his bare forearm or leg rather from habit than from necessity.

Not that it matters if you are disinclined for it. He, the Bore Courageous, will all the same persecute you with the remorselessness of Fate and ruthlessness of the Furies. He will be as free with his tongue as with his neighbour's secret. But he will rather have a willing partner, for he can enjoy the conversation the better for the knowledge that he has one.

Now he has done the stropping to his heart's content. Now he has grabbed the clippers, and is taking a preliminary survey of the customer's head. Hark! The harvesting has begun. "Clitch, clitch, clitchak! clutch, clitchak! clitch, clitch, clotch....." go the clippers as they cut a swathe through the jungle of hair, and with them, the boring

(Continued on Page 50)

Inside Hyderabad

By M. FATHULLA KHAN

Some Prominent Personalities And A Few Types

LUCKILY I am not a public worker though I am mistakenly regarded by some as such, I have never at any time declared or acknowledged to be one. I was, no doubt, connected for some time with the labour movement in the State, but that is not enough to qualify me to be ranked among the public workers.

In Hyderabad to-day it is hard to know who is actually a public worker and who is not, for it abounds with them. The present agitation has opened a free field for innumerable Hindu and Muslim youngsters to come into it as leaders. They are, of course, educated, being Arts or Law graduates, but quite raw and inexperienced: not even half-baked. The columns of local journals are quite hospitable to them and not a day passes without some unknown leader issuing a press statement. They have no considered opinion of their own, nor can they organise it. Each one regards himself and his opinion superior to the other. Thus, public leaders in Hyderabad are not wanting, and what following each one has is best known to himself.

The few older and experienced leaders are sick of the present-day public life. They hesitate to give any lead, because the atmosphere is surcharged with communalism in both the Hindu and Muslim ranks. They content themselves with occasional speeches or writings, without action.

Outstanding Figure

The outstanding leader in Hyderabad to-day is Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung. Among the Hindus, it is difficult to pick out the most prominent, for they all seem to be working in one spirit and with one object. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung is unquestionably the hero and leader of the Muslims of Hyderabad, and he alone can deliver the goods. While many others simply echo his views, there also exists a distinct group consisting of a few well educated persons with 'nationalist' inclinations. But, unfortunately, this group cannot boast of any appreciable following, as it has neither defined its definite attitude towards the present day problems of Hyderabad nor announced its exact position in relation to the other political parties. The leader of this group is Mr. Mir Akbar Ali Khan, a barrister of good standing.

Nearly two years ago, there appeared in the "Hyderabad Bulletin" (Saturday, July 24, 1937) a few interesting pen-pictures of some of the leaders of Hyderabad, including one of myself. In publishing it, the Editor had a note thereon: In the following article "Politicus" who is a New-Comer to Hyderabad and belongs to the Moslem community, expresses interesting views on some of the leaders of the place. The article is opportune, in view of the recent discussions on a "Hyderabad Round Table Conference" and the formation of a Committee to establish a "Common Platform". I think I can make my task lighter by copying here a greater portion of it, rather than by attempting sketches of my own.

He begins: "I was told by many a friend here that Hyderabad takes pride in enjoying the peace of the grave, that the so-called leaders have neither the courage nor the moral character to say and do what they think right in the best interests of the country, and that, therefore, the general public often entertering doubts and suspicions about their bona-fides. I believe that they are prone to temptation and can easily be bought away for a high job in Government service, and that there are several instances to prove it. I have, however, not found any trace of this alleged weakness in any of the persons I have met and I cannot vouchsafe the same with regard to the other leaders whom I have not met."

Muslim Leaders

"The first leader I called upon was Mr. Mir Akbar Ali Khan. He is thin, fair, of medium height Average personality. He was surrounded by clients, and could not be dragged into a political discussion. His answers to one or two questions were evasive. He did not impress me as possessing a political brain, and appeared as if he could be awed and conquered by any high authority. He is neither practical in his views nor tactful in actions. He seems to be fond of wealth and has the knack to make it in plenty. I am afraid, he does not possess the essentials to make a popular leader."

"Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung is tall and well-built, fair and broad-shouldered. Closely trimmed beard and middle aged. Imposing personality. He lives a regularised life, making himself rather important. A fluent speaker that he is, he at once impresses one as a very fertile brain. Though he is not highly read (in the Western sense of the term) yet his extensive tours have given him vast knowledge. He is a keen student of Islam and its history, and can give lengthy and interesting discourses thereon. As a politician (if he can said to be one), he appears to belong to the Iqbal school of thought and he sometimes refuses to acknowledge the inevitable reactions of modern thought, characterising them only as restatement of Islamic ideologies, presented under different terminologies. The Nawab Saheb can easily get a large following. He seems to be conscious of his own learning and position in life."

"Mr. Mir Hasnuddin cannot be said to be a leader at all. His only qualification to speak in public is that he has taken great pains to study the federal questions vis-a-vis Hyderabad in all its aspects, and has written several articles embodying his observations on this important subject. He is neither a politician: he is a student of psychology. He has a smiling face and is courteous to the core. His sincerity cannot be questioned."

Hindu Leaders

These two leaders represent the true mentality of the Hindu population of the State. They are practical men with considerable influence. They can at any ime win people to their side. 3ut they are silent workers, and eem to be anxious to avoid open lash with the authorities. They are fully alive to the presence of he British Resident at Hyderabad and do not mean to alienate his ympathies by any untoward action of theirs. They possess acute brains, and are diverting their suppressed feelings of indignation into constructive channels with a far-sightedness that is worthy of praise and emulation. They are both diplomatic and patient, with which I was very much impressed."

Workers in social and educational fields are very few and their activities never gain prominence. The reason for this is that the public here depends for everything on Government and do not look with favour at any independent attempt made to reform the social or educational systems extant. These workers have to face odds and find their task extremely difficult. It will therefore be a long time before any public worker could plan his programme on scientific basis to effect masses and succeed to any appreciable degree.

Some Commonplace Personalities

Hyderabad's charm lies in her great variety—variety of face and of race, of occupations and professions, of class and society, of wonderful costumes and strange customs. The intriguing pastimes, the richness of colour, the traces of old civilization, all these cause the intense interest which makes one never tire of watching the tide of Hyderabad life.

The streets of Hyderabad present some very arresting personalities, though common. But among this kind two sorts wield immense power in clever and unusual manner. The Mamajee and the 'Chuprasi'. Here are presented four interesting characters that appealed most to the writer, and he is indebted for a great deal of the following sketches to his teacher-friend, Mr. Muhammad Rahimuddin.

The Chuprasi

The Chuprasi is a common sight. But he is not a common individual. He is tidy and gaily dressed in a sherwani and tight white pyjamas. While a gaudily dyed turban forms his headdress, he wears shining pumps or lace shoes. He sometimes walks barefooted, but he is never bare-brained. It is his vocation to be as paradoxical as he can, for he is closely attached to "the pillars of the State." He draws but only twelve rupees per month, but he is unodubtedly a man of many accomplishments and various resources.

To be sure, men say, he is the peon of an office. That is what he is. But that is not all that he is. He might be the call-boy in ordinary terms. He might transmit papers with all alacrity and submission, but where his authority comes to be discussed, his field of action widens.

Old hands in the office respect him as a useful companion and guide. Probationers fear him as an authority. Heads of offices lean on him as a faithful ally and a spy. But to the visitor and the applicant the Chuprasi is an indomitable fortress. However high their rank, however great their knowledge and qualifications, they in the office must bow before him. Access to authorities is refused: wrong information is given with good grace: puzzling terms are employed to put the stranger to shame. Sly remarks are made with all seriousness, and the poor individual confesses at last that he is too weak to resist, and sues for terms of peace.

And yet the Chuprasi is not always harsh. Tempt him with promises, slip some silver coin in his hand or pocket, refer to him as the sole intermediary and it may happen that you will reap the benefit of it. For a Chuprasi knows many ways of doing things. He slips in applications in suitable places and in papers which the officers sign without looking into. He knows the time when the boss might best be interviewed, the time when he is in his tender moods and apt to listen to anything.

Thus the Chuprasi needs be dreaded and wooed by every job hunter in Hyderabad!

The "Mamajee"

In Hyderabad even a man of meagre income employs a Mamajee. To run a house without one is considered below one's dignity.

The Mamajee is literally the female cook. It is she who stirs the ladle in the pot; it is she who blows the "phukni" in the hearth; it is she who mixes the saffron, the pepper, the salt and the various other ingredients that together compose the supreme relish of a dainty dish. But mere cooking is not all her business. If she handles the pepper and the spices daily, she has not been doing so like a lifeless automaton. Her mind is broad and her powers of understanding vast. She acquires great powers from the articles of her association. From the pungent pepper she learns how to add insult to injury. And though she can moderate the temper of people as well as she could the spice itself, she knows better even how to boost them up. The sweetness of her candid tongue can befriend many;

(Continued On Page 46)

THIS IS THE NAZI MIND

Virulent Hatred Of All Coloured Races

"India Needs A Master's Hand", Says Hitler

(A collection of excerpts from writings and speeches by leading Nazi figures, forwarded to us by our Central European correspondent, as a guide to Nazi policy now and in the near future).

In his classic "Myths of the Twentieth Century", Dr. Rosenberg writes:—

"Freedom in the Germanic sense, means independence of mind, free possibilities of enquiry, the creation of a philosophy of the world, a genuine religious feeling. For Asiatic invaders and dark hybrids on the other hand, freedom means unrestrained destruction of cultural values ... To grant outer 'freedom' to-day to Czeches Poles and Levantines means to be delivered over to racial chaos. Freedom means to be bound by the ties of race...and this demands protection of the race." (p. 111).

"...Thanks to the humanitarian ideals...each Jew, Negro and Mullatto can become a European citizen with full rights. Thanks to the humane care for the individual.....the European States are filled with luxurious asylums for incurable and lunatics...Criminals are looked after as if they were unfortunate individuals... Every dirty journalist is allowed to publish filthy literature. Thanks to humanitarian ideals.....Negroes and Jews are allowed to marry into the Nordic race, and even to hold important offices." (pp. 202|3).

"Just as it was France which, 140 years ago, introduced the emancipation of the Jews, so again, it is France to-day which plays the leading part in corrupting Europe through the Black races." (pp. 103-4).

Tirade Against Indians

"The laws now applied to Indians one day will also be applied to Blacks, half-castes and Jews, in order to enable South Africa to develop and also with a view to creating strong strategic points for the time when the awakening of the Black might become dangerous." (pp. 666).

He writes strongly in support of British control of India, as against the Gandhi Movement. He warns against ideas of self-government as opening the door to racial decay of the "Nordic" race.

"India needs a Master's hand. This can be supported from a Nordic as well as from a German point of view....." (pp. 663).

He thinks England should stay in the Suez, too.

"England must stay in the Suez in order to protect Nordic Europe from an Asiatic invasion and also to check the Islamic forces round Mecca and in India, Egypt and Syria." (pp. 665|6).

"Black Menace"

Dr. Rosenberg turns to the "Black Menace."

"The Negroes may not yet represent a very strong force. The myth of the blood, however, is awakening, and fifty years hence it will be a tremendous power. Nordic man has to provide in good time for a process of cleansing his States from all Negroes, Yellow men, Mulattoes or Jews." (pp. 663).

Again he advises the U. S. A.

"The question of the Negroes is the most vital of all problems in the U. S. A. Once the silly principle of equality of all races and religions has been given up the necessary consequences with regard to yellow men and Jews will be obvious.....There is no possibility of preventing Negroes from making use of 'civilisation'; they open stores, they become lawyers, they form political organisations... and they dream of a black world Empire from Cairo to the Cape. Here American legislation should begin to re-settle the Black race in Africa. Negroes should first be denied the right of citizenship, then be expelled in increasing quotas of Central Africa. This would even be advantageous, for each Negro could easily be replaced by a white man, and the U. S. A., as a whole, would become much more homogeneous. If all this is not done, the twelve million Black people of today will shortly become fifty millions. As the tool of Bolshevism they will cut the throat of white American." (pp. 66r).

"A German woman who has sexual relations with Negroes, members of the yellow race, half-castes and Jews has no right whatsoever to legal protection, nor her legitimate or illegitimate children, who from their very birth, do not receive the rights of German citizens."

Hitler's Indo-Phobia

Hitler himself is notorious for a phobiac hatred for "inferior" races, classing all coloured people along with Jews as "racially poisonous." In "Mein Kampf" he writes:

"Whilst the imbecile bourgeoisie takes note, with amazement, of such miraculous drill (i.e., a negro becoming a lawyer, teacher, or even a minister or first tenor)... the Jew, with his cunning, knows very well to construe out of this a new proof of the truth of the theory of the Equality of Man, which he wishes to drive into the heads of the nations. It does not even dawn on the degenerate bourgeois world that this is, in fact, a sin against reason; that it is sheer criminal madness to drill a born half-ape (Halbaffe) until one believes to have made a lawyer out of him, whilst millions of the members of the highest culture-race must remain in perfectly disgraceful positions; that it is a sin agaist the will of the Eternal Creator if one allows hundreds of thousands and again hundreds of thousands of His most gifted creatures to perish in the present-day proletarian swamp, whilst Hottentots and Zulus are being coached for the intellectual profession." (pp. 470).

The mixing of higher and lower races are clearly against the intent of Nature and involves the extinction of the higher (Aryan) race.

"Still less is it the desire of Nature that higher race should interbreed with lower ones, since the whole of her past labour of perhaps hundreds of thousands of years of improving the breed would otherwise perish at a stroke. Of this, historical experience offers countless proofs. It shows with startling clarity that wherever Aryan blood mixed with that of lower peoples, the result was the end of the bearers of culture." (pp. 313-31b).

Real Reason

Finally, as explanation of this fanaticism, we find the real reason—Germany's imperialist drive.

General Ritter von Epp, leader of the Reich Colonial League, said on February 22, 1939.:

"The Fuhrer has told the world that we claim a share in the division of the riches of this earth. We demand the abolition of the ridiculous guardianship over our overseas property.

"But over and above this, we demand as one of the leading civilised nations of the world, our share in a coming distribution of world space, which is necessary for the future of a nation of 80 million people."

Notice To Advertisers

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN ADVERTISEMENTS ensure correct insertions: otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

LANDS BEYOND THE BORDER.—By Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, M. A., B. Sc., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., I.E.S., Published by the Oxford University Press, 1939, Price Rs. 3.

A man is what his environments make him. It is equally true of a country. The economic and political advantage, a country can secure, is dependent on its geographical situation and on the industrial and commercial progress of its neighbours. For this purpose, a thorough knowledge of one's homeland must include the study of the bordering lands. One who realises this, will certainly appreciate this book by Dewan Bahadur Kaji, on lands beyond the border of our homeland, India. Like his previous book 'Principles of General Geography', the author has made this book equally valuable and comprehensive and a student of economics, politics and geography cannot fail to be profited by it. The book contains a fund of information pertaining to the position, physiography, population, culture, production, etc., of lands in the neighbourhood of India, irrespective of the barriers of mountainous regions and seas. The knowledge of such aspects is essential for establishing closer relationship for mutual advantage, as indicated by the author.

Dewan Bahadur Kaji deserves congratulation on compressing into this book varied and rare information such as is obtainable with difficulty from other common sources. While also congratulating the publishers on such fine production, the book is to be commended to every patriotic Indian.

N. R. T.

VILLAGE PLANNING

GRAMA VIDHAN or VILLAGE PLANNING by Virendraray C. Mehta, B.A., B.E., Chief Engineer. Nagpur Improvement Trust.

This is a small paper contributed to the Second All-India Local Self-Government Conference held at Calcutta in December last. One must not expect too much detailed information in a brief essay of 14 pages, but the paper shows that the writer has approached the subject methodically. The paper is accompanied with a few neatly drawn plans for model villages and village houses. It is hoped the writer will get some opportunity of putting his ideas into operation, and developing his theme in greater detail backed with experience.

K.G.M.

ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS," thousands of copies of which have been sold all over the world, is now in its tenth edition.

It has become a standard work of reference which is constantly consulted by statesmen and officials, journalists, teachers and other persons needing accurate information on the League of Nations. Within its small compass the author has succeeded in bringing together all the essential facts about the League, its organisation, its history and its work.

This little book offers the reader the great advantage of being always up-to-date. Its very clear arrangement makes it particularly easy to consult.

The book gives precise information about the States Members of the League and the constitution and working of the principal and subsidiary organs of the League of Nations. It also contains full accounts of the International Labour Organisation (Geneva) and of the Permanent Court of International Justice (The Hague).

Among the most useful chapters may be mentioned that which gives a historical outline of the League's political activities and those dealing with the international fields in which the League has been most successful: health, economic and financial questions, social questions, intellectual co-operation.

A section is devoted to the manifold relations of the League of Nations with the outside world (sale of the League's publications, liaison with the press, the Library which gives the public access to the vast international documentation collected by the League, etc.).

The volume is illustrated by a number of maps plans, graphs and photographs.

Prison Anthology

PRISON ANTHOLOGY. Edited by A. G. Stock and Reginald Reynolds. (Published by Jarrolds. 12sh. 6d. net).

Here is a carefully compiled anthology of prison writings from all ages. It dates as far back as St. Paul and stretches right up to the present day. It is an exceptionally well-selected anthology and the writings are grouped under appropriate heads.

The book has a very good index of authors which serves as a guide to the lesser known personalities. This collection is strange as it is fascinating. A book that has wealth of subject and diversity of style. Each little piece of prose and poetry gives a psychological insight into the mind of the prisoners. All have the same experience—the clash with authority, the curtailment of liberty but it is interesting to see how each personality reacts to the same circumstances.

In this book we have the Biblical Prose of Bunyan, the brilliant wit of Oscar Wilde, the lyrical prose of Richard Lovelace, the fearless writing of Marie Spiridonova, the tender letters of Mahatma Gandhi, and Alfred Dreyfus, the realistic prose of Dostoievsky and the utterances of a host of others.

It is the kind of book that grows on one. It can be picked up at random and read from almost anywhere regardless of its author or its context.

The collection of spirited speeches made before the dock are fearless, frank ahd spontaneous, and very readable; particularly Vanzetti's last statement before his execution, the speech of Dhingra, the political murderer in the dock, the written statement of Gandhi before his trial in 1922, and the discourse on socialism by Eugene Debs.

The domestic letters of the Prisoners are examples of some of the finest prose. What strikes one immediately is the tenderness that runs through some of these letters. It is unimaginable that Sofia Perevskaia, one of the pioneers of terrorism in Russia could write with such tenderness to her mother, that Gandhi who could make a forceful statement criticising the administration of the country could write so simply to little children. Some of these letters are full of pathos, pathos that is sometimes mingled with a spark of humour.

Reflections on prison life and fellow-prisoners are wonderfully vivid. Strangely enough most of them stress the value of silence and in fact suggests that it must have been in such a pensive mood that the idea of God must have been conceived. It is more than evident that most of the prisoners regard the freedom of spirit as the most important thing in life.

The book is not a collection of the writings of the "ordinary crook" but mostly of religious or political non-conformist. It is richer in prose than in poetry. This anthology is an experiment which has succeeded exceedingly.

K. F. R.

The Iranian Veda

THE GOSPEL OF ZOROASTER (The Iranian Veda). By Bhai Manilal C. Parekh . Published by Sri Bhagwat-Dharma Mission House, Rajkot. Price, Superior Edition, Rs. 4; Popular Edition Rs. 3.

All students of Zoroastrianism as well as of comparative religion will warmly welcome this publication written by one whose previous studies in the personalities of Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Keshub Chunder Sen, Mahatma Gandhi (in collaboration with the Rev. R. M Grey) and Swami Narayan have shown him to be possessed of that indispensable equipment of every true biographer, namely, sympathetic understanding and a capacity to analyse correctly the complex ingredients that go to make up the personalities of the heroes who form the subjects of their study. Though the author does not claim that his book is in any sense an original contribution to the study of Zoroastrianism. still coming as it does from a non-Zoroastrian—and particularly a non-Zoroastrian Indian—it is sure to be welcomed by followers of the Faith. But, the book has also an appeal to non-Zoroastrians, which they should not overlook. It reveals to them the refulgent personality of the Prophet of Iran in a new setting of affinity with the master minds and saviours of humanity. It would be no exaggeration to say that one gets a clearer insight into the personality of Zoroaster, especially the human side of it, than that which one gets from most other books written about the Prophet.

Bhai Manilal rightly emphasizes the fact that the purest and most authentic teachings of Zoroaster are to be found in the Gathas—a comparatively small set of hymns scattered about in the Yasna, the ritualistic manual of Zoroastrianism. It is a pity that the importance of these Gathas, which form the fountain-head of their Faith, was not always been recognised in the past by its followers, with the consequence that their influence on the growth and development of Zoroastrianism has not been greater than it could have been. Still, as the author remarks these Gathas have been a kind of "spiritual Niagara" from which waters of life have flown for centuries profoundly influencing not only all religious life in Persia but also Judaism, Christianity and Islam, the three great Semitic religions. That the debt of these three Faiths to early Zoroastrian teachings was real and deep, is doubted by few scholars at the present day, though the fact may not be recognised by the generality of the votaries of these Faiths

(Continued On Page 51.)

URDU PERIODICALS

URDU (Delhi)—The place of honour in the issue for the 2nd quarter is assigned to Pandit Wanshi Dhar's admirable article on the Shakuntala of Kalidas, bringing out all the notable features of this immortal drama. Maulavi Mazhar Ali's "Diary" is continued. It is full of interesting information and at times the comments of the writer add further charms to the incidents related therein. The life and works of Saiyed Shah Kamaluddin are related by Mr. Sakhawat Mirza. The Saiyed hailed from Bijapur and was a contemporary of Wali in his last days. Excerpts from his poetry as given in the article will show that he can be favourably compared with first rate poets of old. In this instalment of a series of articles dealing with Russian novelists, Prof. Muhammad Mujib describes Tolstoy, perhaps the most favourite of all Russian novelists in India and hence it should be read with unique interest. This lengthy dissertation reviews most of his novels describing at the same time the circumstances in which they came to be written. Mr. Abdul Wahid writes a very interesting article on the principles underlying the study of the basic language and predicts that it is bound, one day or the other, to take the place of the present method of teaching languages. Notes and other features are well-maintained.

TANWIR (Bombay)—The issue for August opens with a well-reasoned article on prohibition in which the Bombay Government has been congratulated for introducing this reform which is fraught with tremendous possibilities for the country as a whole, Prof. Lal Chandji's article on truthfulness is worthy of a careful perusal. It is not only well written but it appears to be based on personal convictions which enhances its value. "Bhai Sahib" is an interesting story. "Sar-Guzasht" is continued. The late Azami Ajmeri's poem entitled "Dulhan ka janaza" and his photo adorn this number.

ISMAT (Delhi)—The annual number is as usual replete with readable articles and poems. Among the veteran writers who contribute articles to this issue, are Prof. Sattar Khairi, Captn. Nasiruddin, Nazre Sajjad, Latifuddin Ahmad, Mrs. Birlas, Muhammad Zafar while among the poets whose poems appear in it, one comes across the names of Khurshid Iqbal, Haya Khurshid Ara Begum, Agha Shair Qizibbash, Tilok Chand Mahrum and others. There are numerous photos which adorn this number which runs into 160 pages. With this issue the magazine enters upon the 32nd year of its life which has been consistently spent in the service of Indian women ever since its inception.

DAYAL (Allahabad)—This is the first issue of a journal which will be devoted solely to the propagation of the teachings of Data Dayal Mah Rishi Shiv Baratialji Maharaj who breathed his last on the 23rd February of this year. It is hoped that the journal will continue to carry the message of love to all and sundry as it apparent from this issue. The annual subscription is Rs. 3. The photo of the Maharaj also adorns this number.

HOW TO WIN FRIENDS & INFLUENCE PEOPLE

By DALE CARNEGIE

(Over 10,00,000 copies of this book already sold). Rs. 2|8.

TARAPOREVALA, BOOKSELLERS

210, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Pleasant Homes

Curtain News

There Is A Dignity About The New Window Treatment

It doesn't do to leep a length of material over a rod and call it a day as far as curtains are concerned. Because the so-called "new" materials for windows could tell some romantic tales, and the lady with a house will find everyday life a lot more interesting if she learns about the lore of familiar fabrics. Linen and net are as old as Egypt, while the ancestral home of satin and ponges is China; damask was perfected in Damascus, and calico is our heritage from Calicut in southwest India. Cambric came from Cambria in the north of France; muslin was originated in Mossul near ancient Nineveh, just as Marco Polo said in his amazing tales. Chintz first turned up in India and cretonne is French—Normandy. So, lady fair, watch out how you patronize the pretty patterns that you choose for your windows.

On The Formal Side

With the revival of some of the more elegant styles in home decorating, windows are becoming more formal, and that of course means increased importance of the grander fabrics. But cotton is not being neglected by any means; in fact the cottons are being brought forth in lovelier and more important weaves. Unusual textural cottons are featured, along with many gracious flowery chintzes, and the embroidered muslins and fine nets have great distinction.

There is a fresh and summery look about the new window treatments we've seen. A shaped frame is covered in white quilted chintz which makes a sophisticated finish for curtains of voile in a modern printed design. Chintz of the same pattern as the voils is used for the bedspread.

Yellow Faille

Gracious are windows in a drawing room we have recently noticed. Yellow faille draperies, held with gilt tiebacks in the shape of arms, are finished across the top with a swag made of separate length of yellow, blue and beige faille looped over a gilt pole. The under curtains are beige net.

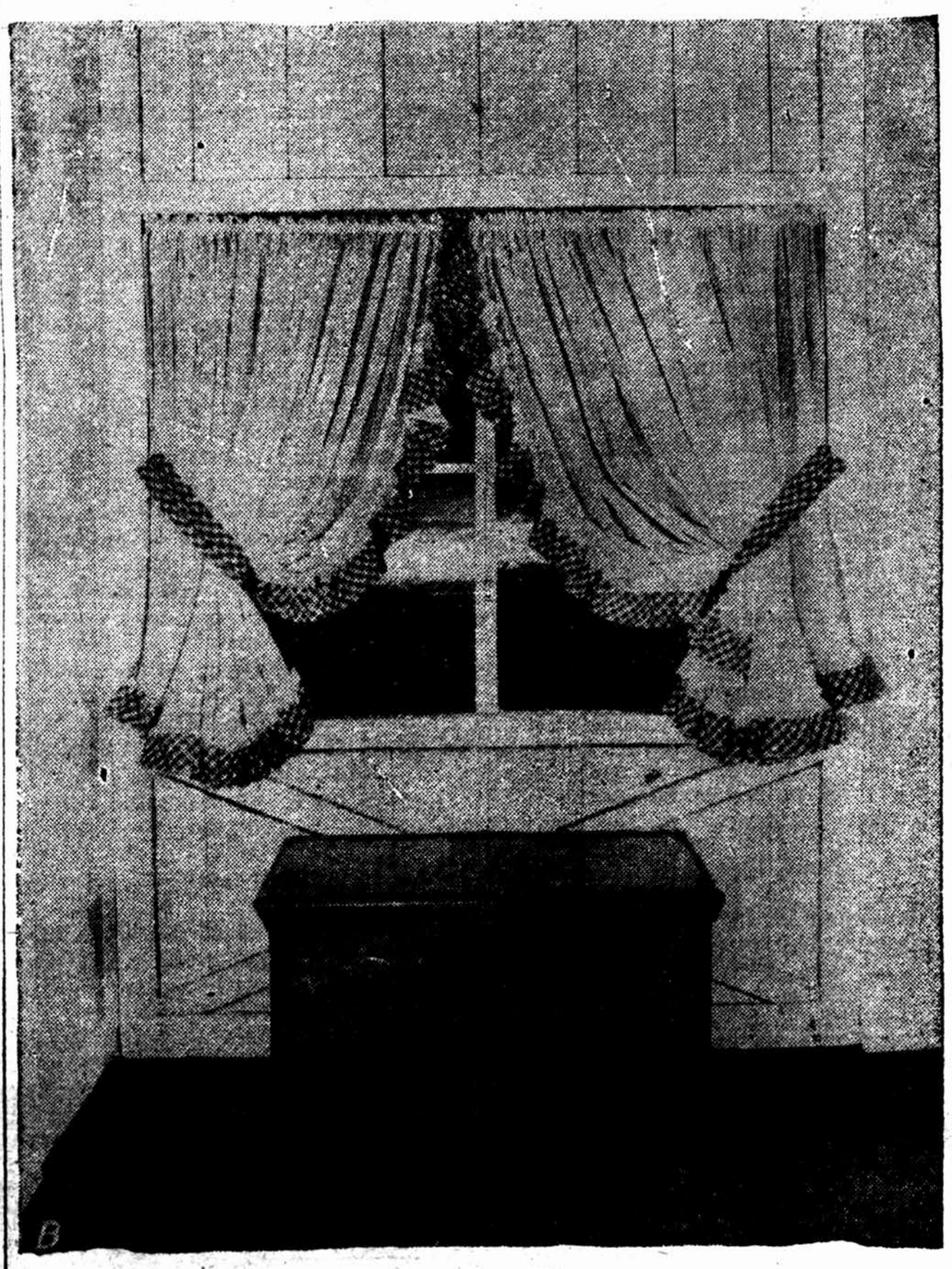
Taffeta in candy stripes has turned up in several important exhibitions, in green and white as well as in red and white. It has a crisp cool look to it and lends itself to bouffant effects in draping.

For informal windows, nothing has more prim and placid charm than white muslin curtains finished with ruffles of checked gingham. Or plain white voile curtains, made in double Dutch style, are very pretty indeed if the window frame is finished all-round a wall paper border.

As pretty a room as we've seen has a magnolia flowered chintz used for spread, upholstery and wall covering. With this the window curtains are of sheer white net with ruffles and with a saped valance covered with the same chintz.

Needed Shades

Which brings up the matter of window shades. It's high time some alert manufacturer accepted the challenge that they offer. There are plenty of windows for which neither Venetian blinds nor ordinary cloth shades seem just suit. And where chintz shades are too informal. The wood slat shades and the bamboo shades are all right enough, but they don't actually cut out the view. Some new kind of a shade should be introduced for the rather formal room where a Venetian blind might seem too heavy looking.



Sheer white muslin curtains are finished here with ruffles of checked gingham which look very crisp and fresh.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE—BUT
unfortunately disfigured by ugly white spots and patches! How can you endure such blemishes when—
LEUCODERMA
—Can definitely be cured in a few weeks At Home! Write for interesting treatise. LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:-
KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal.

GRACIOUS HABITS IN EVERYDAY LIVING

Fresh flowers, lighted candles, a beautifully appointed table... we hope that readers of this page take those things seriously. Not because the world will stand or fall by them as such, but because gracious habits in everyday living reflect the culture and civilization of an era. And as much the purpose of this column as anything is to help readers interpret their own progress in education and professional achievements into terms of taste and refinement in their home back-grounds.

At Your Elbow

One place where many a hostess strikes a snag is how to make a beautiful set dining table accord with the idea of a maidless household. That does take a bit of doing, but the answer is in forethought. You will need, first of all, a side table at your elbow. Use it for serving dishes or for dishes you're finished with. Any nice table will do. I've seen a low butterfly table used gracefully for this purpose. A tea wagon works very well too. But my choice is a tiered dumb-waiter table. Partly because it is such a graceful piece in its own right; partly because it provides such convenient shelf space. Then it is useful between—times for ornaments

A gracious useful piece of furniture is the dumb-waiter table.

Three Tables In One

The dumb-waiter table is grand for serving informal living-room refreshments too. When you are serving tea, coffee or cocoa from a low table in front of your chair, a dumb-waiter table at your arm is a good place for plates of sandwiches, cakes and nuts. If you're having cocktails, it has the efficiency of three tables for hors d'oeuvres.

The dumb-waiter table was first made in England in the 18th century and was quickly copied in France, Germany and America. It belonged to the age of mahogany.

In 1914 a young man named Stanley Unwin chose August 4 as the day to register a new publishing company. And the first book on his firm's first list was on the "Invasion of France, 1814."

In the circumstances, Mr. Unwin's venture might well have been short-lived. But it still flourishes; and Mr. Unwin has been celebrating his jubilee. He was the ninth and youngest son of a Nonconformist family which had built up a prosperous printing business. He started his career at 15, as office boy to an insurance and shipping company, and then worked in a bookshop in Germany.

He claims, in the course of his career, to have visited more booksellers, from London to the Pacific Islands, than any other living Englishman. Mr. Unwin is 54, an enthusiastic tennis player and has a court attached to his house in Hampstead.

He was a neighbour and close friend of the late Ramsay MacDonald, and the pair could often be seen taking an early morning walk together on Hampstead Heath.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

A Page For Women

YOU CAN BE GLAMOROUS

Animal Characteristics Fitted To Man

Yes, I know, I often praise men in this column and tell how glamorous they are... but this is one of my off days. Maybe my mood has been super-induced by the reading of several books on the way the citizens of the wild pursue life, liberty and their own inclinations. And having an associative mind, I decided practically every woman is harboring some form of animal life in her home.

For instance... Have you a little cuckoo in your domicile?

The cuckoo, I find in my research, is a most promiscuous bird with a girl friend in every tree... and not only is every cuckoo a practising philanderer, including his brothers, his nephews, his father and his grandpappy, but (and I blush to say it) so are his sisters and his cousins and his mothers-in-law...and his aunts.

Do you, by any chance, have a rhinoceros in your flat? The rhino, God help him...has no glamour at all, being a slow and dull-witted animal. He has practically nothing on the ball for even when he seems to be briskly charging towards something, he is, in reality, only looking for a close-up to satisfy his curiosity... after which time he lapses into his customary stupidity. This is the species that would forget its own telephone number if it had a telephone.

Or do you go in for the gorilla type of masculinity? Personally I don't care for them. The gorilla, the book says, is both morose and gloomy and is never cheerful unless under ideally pleasant, stimulating and convivial conditions. This is the animal, you may recall, who bites his way into his social position.

Baboons

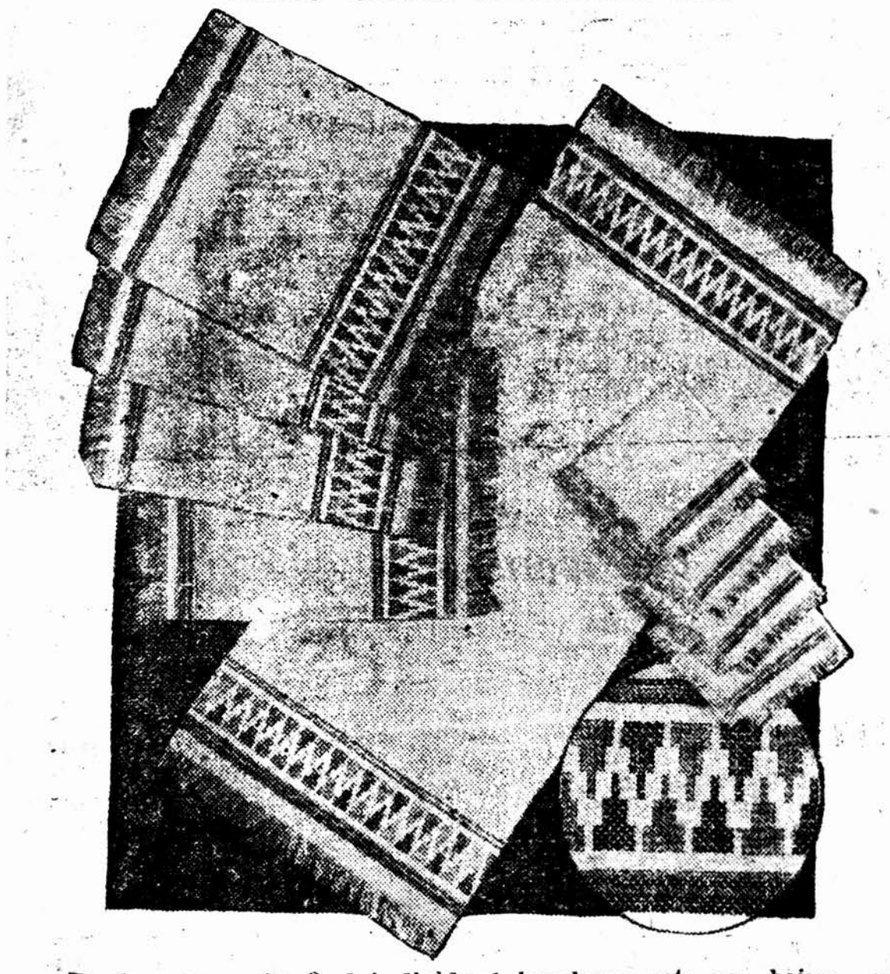
And take the baboon for example. The baboon is an inveterate joiner .... always travelling in heards or troops...is a formidable antagonist and has a natural readiness to behave like a fiend when attacked. This is the gent who will slap you down .... if you cross him. So, you take the baboon .... I don't want him.

If you are still unmarried.... have you ever thought of attaching yourself to a male because he seemed tame as a deer? Don't be silly. Deer are almost as hysterical and unaccountable as a writer whose copy has been cut and the advice of all animal trainers is...never even go into the range corral of a deer herd, unless accompanied by a shotgun ... especially during the mating season...the safe being a dead one.

Are you sure the patient, plodding animal who brings you home your bacon isn't going to change into an elephant on you. Because elephants while both faithful and bright as a general rule...have a tendency to turn Cassanova when they should be husbanding their

(Continued On Page 47)

Cross Stitch Luncheon Set



To-day, you will find individual luncheon sets are being used more and more. The embroidery design is in cross stitch but you can make it look like some old Indian embroidery by using suitable colours; or, perhaps you would like to use the patriotic colours of red, white and green.

VEGETABLE COOKERY

Peas, French Style

A reader asks for directions for peas cooked French style, that is with lettuce and onions. Here is a recipe:—

1 Head Boston or Garden lettuce
2 Pounds peas
3 medium-sized onions
1 tablespoon sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup water
3 tablespoons butter

Wash and separate leaves of lettuce and put in heavy saucepan Add shelled peas, sliced onions, seasonings, water and butter. Cover and cook over a low fire. 15 to 20 minutes until peas are tender.

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE

Introducing A Man And His Wife

QUESTION:

What is the simplest and yet correct way to introduce a man and his wife to another man and wife? Ordinarily it is proper to mention the wife's name first, but this way seems to clutter instead of simplify.

ANSWER:

If they are all standing near together, you say, "Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Smith." If one is too far away to include without raising your voice, you necessarily introduce this divided pair separately, as: "Mrs Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Smith," or "Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Jones".

Why Not A Social Boycott?

QUESTION:

I have always enjoyed and profited by your column and wish you would comment upon the selfish person who is always (and I mean always) late at every and all places. It is impossible to express the inconvenience to all her friends caused by her utter selfishness. Instead of her husband trying to correct this bad trait, he seems to approve. At least he sometimes comes with her to a dinner forty minutes to an hour late.

ANSWER:

There is no question whatever about the unfairness as well as discourtesy of one who is habitually late. It can happen on rare occasions that an occident will prevent some one's arriving on time. But the only cure for the person who is habitually late is to stop inviting her As a matter of fact, chronic lateness is very much the fault of those who put up with it. When it is known that a hostess is very prompt and is unwilling to wait for any one longer than the fifteen minutes grace allowed by etiquette, it will be noticed that no one ever comes late.

"My secret for an alluring complexion ...Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream"

Every woman wants to look her best and be admired for her lovely complexion. That is just what Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream will do for you. It forms an invisible film that lets your pores breathe, and makes your skin soft and velvety. And it cleverly conceals little skin blemishes that sometimes mar a beautiful complexion. Perfect Vanishing Cream gives your skin complete protection against sun, wind, rain and dust. It is an ideal powder base, and lends a smooth finish to your make-up, preserving it for hours.

Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Face Powder is famous for its refined texture and delicate fragrance. It comes in six flattering shades that harmonize with the most exacting complexion. It clings for hours, and will spare you the embarrassment of a shiny nose.

Here you have the secret of an alluring complexion — a secret that has made Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream and Face Powder the choice of beautiful women everywhere.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Dept. C, Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

You will always look your best with
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

BOMBAY PREPARES FOR "COURTESY WEEK"

By A. S. TROLLIP,

President Of The Safety Squad Association.

Representatives of several Associations met in the Conference Hall at "Electric House" on Thursday, 31st August, to discuss preparations for 'Courtesy Week' which is to be inaugurated by H. E. The Governor of Bombay, Patron of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India. The Inaugural Ceremony is to take place at the Cooperage W.I.F.A. Grounds on 18th November and the Week is to last from November 19th to 25th.

"Courtesy Week" and other similar campaigns have as their object the focussing of public attention on the Traffic problems of the City. They bring to our minds and to the attention of the residents and visitors the fact that the roads and streets in our City can be made safe and pleasant to use if all road-users are careful and courteous, and no one is reckless or thoughtless.

Our aim is, by courteous persuasion, to instill in motorists and pedestrians a proper sense of consideration and caution. If pedestrians would keep to the footpaths and the right side of the road where no footpaths are provided, if they would cross at street corners only, if they would not litter the streets and footpaths with fruit skins and refuse, the pedestrian problem would be solved. If motorists would observe all traffic signs scrupulously, give correct and timely signals, turn corners with consideration to pedestrians who are crossing, park according to regulations and refrain from undue use of the horn and the hooter, Bombay would be a safe and silent city. It is our aim during the Week to bring these facts conspicuously to the notice of our fellow-men

Last Year's Experience

Last year over a thousand Boy Scouts were trained to use the streets properly themselves. They were then distributed over certain of the busiest areas of the City to teach other people the rules they themselves had learnt to observe. They were reminded that they should smile when approaching a defaulting pedestrian or motorist; smile also when being criticised or told to mind their own business; and when their request was not heeded to, they were to smile a third time, make a smart Scout salute and approach the next defaulting person. Some of these Scouts carried placards attached to their staves, bearing the words "Courtesy Week—Drive Safely—Walk Safely," printed in English and in Marathi.

The Safety First Association received the whole-hearted co-operation of important organisations in the City such as the W.I.A.A., The B.E.S.T. Co., The Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, The Bombay Hack Victorias Owners' Association, The Bombay Local Scout Association, The Hindustan Scout Association and the Bombay Municipal Scout Association. We are grateful to them for their co-operation.

This year we have the pleasure to ask the Girl Guide Associations of the City to join in our campaign. The inauguration ceremony, as you all know, is to take place on the 18th of November and will consist of a Grand Safety Rally, in which 4,000 of the youth of our City and Suburbs are expected to attend: Scouts, Guides, Rovers, Rangers, Safety Cadets of course, and younger members of local Gymnasiums. Surat, Poona, Ahmedabad and perhaps Bangalore and distant Coonoor are expected to send in representatives for the Rally. Its success depends entirely on the extent of the co-operation we receive.

"Song Of Safety"

A special song has been composed for the occasion and we feel sure that School Teachers and those in charge of children will take this opportunity to make the "Song of Safety" a popular song with our youth, and so indirectly prepare for the Grand Safety Rally.

Song Of Safety

Music By: J. P. da Costa: Words by: A. P. Pereira

DANGER LURKS IN EVERY HOME AND EVERY STREET. PLEDGED TO
SAFETY DANGER WE'LL DELETE . . . SAFETY FIRST, THAT
IS OUR CLARION CALL! COME JOIN, FOR INDIA NEEDS US ALL.
CHORUS.
SAFE - TY'S THE CRY TO-DAY COME HEED THE CALL,
HELP MAKE OUR MOTHER-LAND, THE SAFEST PLACE FOR ONE AND
ALL SAFE - TY'S BRIGHT BANNER GLEAMS BEAR
IT A - LONG; SO LET OUR VOICES RING, JOIN RANKS WITH
US AND SING THIS SAFE - TY SONG

II Verse: Carelessness we shun and recklessness we hate;
On the street we gamble not with Fate.
Stop — Look — Listen, slogan for young and old,
Our lives are worth much more than gold.

III Verse: Sing, oh sing this song of safety first and last,
Be it home or street or ocean vast;
Just take care, no matter what you do,
Play Safe! that's what we say to you.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
JUST WHAT IS IT YOU COULD TELL ALL THOSE MOVIE ACTORS THAT YOU THINK THEY SHOULD KNOW?
MY TELEPHONE NUMBER!
MOVIES
MOVIES
GLADYS PARKER
7-25

MEMOIRS OF MASTERMAN

Sidelights On Wartime Propaganda

"Propaganda" has come to be associated with the idea of crudity and a certain over-violence of statement. The official propaganda organization during the last war, however, though it disseminated a considerable number of misrepresentations, was not as black as indignant seekers after truth may imagine. In "C. F. G. Masterman," by Mrs. Lucy Masterman (Nicholson and Watson, 18s.), we are told the story of the man who was in charge of it at Wellington House and the revelations are, on the whole, reassuring.

There was, for example, Sir Edward Grey's furious note to Masterman: "I hear Rudyard Kipling is going to the United States. This is to give notice that unless I am in a position to say that his visit has no official character, is not authorized or in any way countenanced by H. M. Government, I shall resign. For otherwise all my efforts to keep the goodwill of the United States will be useless." To which Masterman replied: "I have no knowledge that Kipling is going to the U. S. I should do all I could to stop it, if I heard of it. . . . . My whole activities have been devoted to preventing the Kiplings, X—'s, etc. etc. from doing this sort of thing: but the only hope would be to get powers to lock them up as a danger to the State."

THE EMBARRASSING NOVELIST.

A major branch of propaganda, indeed, seems to consist in restraining the enthusiasts on your own side from actions and words which by their over-emphasis are of help to your opponents. Kipling was only one of these dangers. Masterman described others under the head of "restraining the propagandist activities of various enthusiasts" and Mrs. Masterman has allowed the public to know two—a threat of resignation from our Ambassador in Italy "unless a certain eminent novelist were restrained from riding into Rome on a donkey with all the circumstances reminiscent of Palm Sunday" and the case of a melodramatic person who wrote asking for £50 and a revolver as "all I need."

There is, of course, much in this fascinating biography besides the adventures of the War years. It was Masterman who, as a Minister of the Crown in connection with the National Health Insurance Act, steered the measure through in face of the medical profession and a newspaper campaign of extreme virulence. It is difficult now to imagine a meeting of doctors in Queen's Hall where "terms such as 'liar' and 'traitor' were shouted at any speaker who attempted to address the meeting in any sense except that of fervent hostility to the Bill," but the account of those stormy pre-War years, illustrated by extracts from Mrs. Masterman's diaries, make them extraordinarily vivid.

DISILLUSIONED WITH LABOUR.

And there are some post-War years—Masterman died in 1927 at the comparatively early age of fifty-three—which are not less important. He was in Parliament during the Labour Administration of 1924 and observed them from close quarters. Working with them, he knew them. "My chief trouble," he told his wife, "is to prevent Ministers of the Crown addressing me as 'Sir.'" Gradually he grew disillusioned. "Where is the 'Big Thing' which is to distinguish Labour from all other parties, mean a great advance in human betterment?. We wait for it in vain."—(John O'London's Weekly).

War Of Stomachs

By N. JOG

In the speech he delivered at the emergency meeting of Parliament on August 29, the British Prime Minister observed; while recounting the steps that were being taken to put the country on a war basis, that "At any rate, we have not had to begin here by issuing ration cards."

If is an extremely significant sentence. Biting sarcasm is not Mr. Chamberlain's strong suit as it is of Mr. Lloyd George or of Mr. Winston Churchill. But neither of them could have excelled this simple yet shrewd home-thrust at Germany—the Premier's obvious reference being to that country.

The German people were put on short rations even before the German army was mobilised for the wanton attack on Poland. They are long since being schooled to prefer guns to butter and it was thus natural that when the former were about to go off in their long-deferred action, the latter, too, should finally go off from the German table.

For that is what rationing will soon amount too. Butter—and 'ersatz' butter at that—has for a long time become a luxury in the Deutschland. Now it will disappear altogether and the rationing will be applied only to bread—the wheat content of which, it will soon be made a treason to be inquired into.

Softest Spot

Mr. Chamberlain could not have hit in a softer spot. No gibe could have gone deeper home that this. No taunt could have been more stinging. For the shaft is aimed dead at the Achilles Heel of the Nazis, which is situated in their stomachs!

For 'pari passu' with the growth of armaments, there has been a dearth of the foods-stuffs available in Germany. In the topsy-turvy economy of National Socialism, guns are preferable to butter and bullets and bombs to bread. So all able-bodied citizens of Germany were chained to the armament factories while lands were lying fallow and the production of primary commodities was neglected.

Scientists aspired to take the place of nature and began to produce artificial food. They succeeded in a manner of speaking and many are the jokes heard about the 'eratz' edibles found on the German table. But it was inconceivable that a whole nation can be fed like this and in spite of patriotic admonitions and stringent regulation the shortage of food-stuffs had already assumed ominous proportions.

It appears ridiculous that in the fourth decade of the twentieth century, there should be any nation in the world, which should be faced with starvation. Only a few years ago Brazil was burning her coffee crop and the United States paying a bounty to farmers to leave their lands uncultivated! It would have been the simplest thing for the rulers of the Reich to arrange for imports of food commodities from abroad in order to supply the normal legitimate wants of the people.

But their insensate ambitions of aggrandisement and their amazing technique of trade prevented them from discharging their primary duties and instead of feeding the stomachs of the hungry people, they began to dope their minds with a false philosophy of life. This plan worked for a while and the German people have been tightening their belts further and further for some years now. The condition of the poorest strata of Society was piteous in the extreme and eye-witnesses have testified to the fact that garbage-heaps were often searched for stray scraps of food by the indignant folks!

New Treason

Only four weeks ago Dr. Wirz, who is a senior official in the Nazi Bureau of Public Health, delivered himself of the classic observation that "Overindulgence in eating is not only injurious to one's own health but also constitutes a form of treason." German have been notorious gluttons throughout history and their daily consumption of beer is a record for all the world! What is more, they pride themselves upon their healthy appetites. Not for them the fad of dieting. They must have their daily quota of wurst and potatos, Sauerbraten, Koenignberger Klops, pork and veal, all washed down with gallons and gallons of beer!

The Third Reich changed all that and the very fact that overeating was made into treasonable crime is an eloquent indication of the sorry straits of the German larders as well as stomachs. Dr. Wirz's declaration conclusively proved that all the efforts at economic self-sufficiency had failed and that the scientists could not substitute Nature in the fundamental necessities of life. No wonder than that the first active war-act of the Nazis was to put the nation on rations!

Inevitable Result

Mr. Chamberlain has thus put his finger on a vital spot indeed. It is not a mere taunt or gibe: it constitutes a grave and timely warning to the German jingoes, who have precipitated another world war ere the wounds of the last one are healed. It was Napoleon who coined the phrase that "an army marches on its belly." And the truth of this dictum was known very bitterly to Germany, too, barely a quarter of a century ago.

All independent critics of the last war (we should perhaps reserve the adjective "Great" for the one which Hitler has precipitated at present!) are agreed that the main cause of Germany's defeat was not the bombardments by the Allies but the hunger gnawing the vitals of Germans—combatants as well non-combatants. There are, indeed, recorded instances of whole companies of German army being made to surrender only with the promise of food!

History will surely repeat itself! Whatever havoc the German bombers might play in Poland and elsewhere, it will ultimately be the pinch in German stomachs, which will make them sue for peace. Guns can never replace butter or even bread and all the vaunted aerial armadas and battalions will have to give way to the primary need of life.

It will not be long before Britain and France throw a blockade around Germany and though it will take some months for its full effect to be felt, its results are inevitable. That is why it is going to be more a War of Stomachs than of bullets and bombs.

A Song of Shirts and a Few Immortals

(By REGINE KURLANDER).

I felt asleep last night
While reading some arguments
Of men who debated whether they should or should not
Stick to the old-fashioned tail shirt or vice versa.
Some hung out for the front and rear drape
Proclaiming that in union between shirt and pants
There is a sense of security.
Equally as many felt more glamour
Resided in the shirt that waned at the waistline, but definitely.
And while I was counting sheep
I was also tortured by visions
Of males in pink and blue slack suits
And wondered if men are going effeminate on us.
When suddenly a strange host appeared before my eyes
And first, there stood Joseph, wearing a coat of many colours
And scowling, he said: "Was I ever a weakling? Know then
All ancient legends demanded elegance and beauty in the hero
And the more powerful and valiant the male. . .
The handsomer and more full of grace and fashion."
Behind him was Alcibiades, magnificent Greek,
Whose exploits in war and politics and conquests of women
Made him outstanding even in that heroic period.
And Alcibiades was dressed in a trailing purple mantle bordered with gold
While the same hand that could wield a sword or hurl a spear
With such uncanny prowess . . .
Now held the rich sweeping folds with masterful suavity.
Crowded about him stood his friends, the Spartans
Renowned for rigorous self-denial and daring in warfare
And their hair was braided and fragrant with oils and decorated
With golden bands . . .
While the buckles on their sandals were ornamental and delicately made.

HEROES

There too, stood my old childhood favourite
King Arthur of Round Table Fame and hero of a thousand battles.
Wearing golden spurs upon his heels and a scarlet cloak
Lined in yellow taffeta . . .
While a bright green girdle, studded with gold
Encircled his waist under his red shield, tinkling with a hundred bells.
Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, whose fierceness has been celebrated
Was crowned with roses and clad in a Grecian tunic, wonderfully embroidered
And I saw Goethe, great Germanic poet,
In his bright blue coat and yellow boots
As vain as a girl from the Folies Bergere
And to my questioning glance, he said . . .
"The desire to be adorned in order not only to please but to conquer
Is far more natural to the male than to the female . . .
For man shows his contempt of his enemies, in his elegance
As much as he does in his achievement."
Nodding satirically in assent was
Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, Victoria's favourite
And I remember, seeing the many gold chains across his waistcoat
And looking at his purple trousers.
How he had been ridiculed as a fop when he delivered his maiden speech in Parliament . . .

REALITY

Smiling sagaciously was also
Franz Liszt, the great dandy of musicians,
Who had 365 cravats, a fresh one for every day in the year, and who said:
Imagination governs mankind."
And when I said:
"Isn't it true that the fate of all great dandies of history has been tragic?"
Sir Walter Raleigh, a fine figure of a man, broke in and said:
"The best of men are but the sport of time, kissed to-day by the players
And broken to-morrow."
Whereupon I awoke with a start
And said to myself:
"This new foppishness stirring to-day
May be a renaissance of masculine vigour, dynamic spirit and heroism
Such as the age of blue and brown and gray sack suits have never seen.
And we women who have blazed the new trail with beauty
Will be the beneficiaries.
For men garbed like princes
Will act like princes
And they will again pave our ways
With gallantry and heroic deeds
And courtliness will return, and "Hi ya Babe" will depart
Along with the last single-breasted practical herringbone suit.

"What's all that noise, I hear?"
"Just dropped the anchor, Madam."
"I'm not surprised. It's been hanging over the side all the time I've been on the ship."

OUR SHORT STORY

Worth It

(By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON)

Harris King couldn't take it. He achieved fame too rapidly. Within a year from the time he signed with Kohr Productions, Inc., he was at the top of the heap, idol of millions He was young and not especially bright and it went to his head. He began thinking of himself as a little god. His face wore a constant bored, superior look. He frequently referred to the public that paid its nickels and dimes to see him perform on the screen as the rabble. He pretended that they annoyed him, and expressed the wish that they would cease to bother him with their worship.

"The kid's riding for a fall," Barney Blodgett told Chester Kohr. "He'll be through in six months if this keeps up. He ought to be talked to."

Chester Kohr shook his head. His face was grave. "I've been in this game a long time, Barney, known too many famous people. No, talking to Harris won't do any good." He caressed his chin thoughtfully, a habit he had when grave problems beset him.

"Maybe if I hired a couple of gorillas to work him over a bit," Barney hinted.

Chester smiled faintly. "Wouldn't that make news," he said almost wistfully. Then he shook his head "No, we've got to think up a more subtle method of showing Harris the light. He's worth money to us, Barney."

"He won't be worth a dime in six months."

"Which means we'll have to work fast." Chester rifled through some papers on his desk. "Harris's new picture, 'Two Hearts As One,' is scheduled to have a sneak preview at the Palace on the 23rd. Barney, that gives me an idea. I'm going to make a deal with Pacific to preview their latest feature at the Palace on that night. I've something else in mind for 'Two Hearts As One'."

As usual, Chester Kohr invited Harris King to attend the preview showing of his latest vehicle. And as usual, Harris King accepted, though he pretended indifference and boredom.

"I'll tell you what, Harris," Chester said to the star a half hour before they were ready to start for the theatre. "We'll sneak in the back way and take a couple of obscure seats in the balcony. That way, you can

7-10

He began thinking of himself as a little god.

avoid coming in contact with the —er—rabble."

Harris looked up quickly, was on the verge of protesting, then changed his mind. "You don't think the public will be too disappointed?" he hinted.

"Oh, I guess they can stand it," Chester said.

So Chester's chauffeur drove around to the rear of the theatre and an usher smuggled them in a rear door. It was two minutes to curtain time, but the theatre was only about a quarter filled. Harris looked around first in amazement, then in indignation.

"They're probably outside waiting to see you when you arrive," Chester assured him. "Relax, the house will fill up as soon as the show starts."

But when the lights went out and the show started, the house didn't fill at all. More, the handful of people who composed the audience seemed less than ordinarily interested when the announcement was flashed on the screen that the preview for the evening would be Harris King's latest picture. And twenty minutes after the film started, two people got up and went out. Later, two more did likewise. Then a trio moved up the aisle toward the exit. Before the show was half over, only about one-third of the original group remained.

From the corner of his eye Chester watched the look of astonishment and indignation and anger that came into Harris King's eyes. When the anger gave way to something bordering on fear, Chester felt satisfied.

No word was spoken between the pair when the lights finally came up and they headed for the front exit. Just before they stepped into the foyer, Harris braced himself and assumed the bored superior look with which he always greeted his public. Then suddenly he stopped short. Chester had opened the door; the lobby beyond was empty.

The street beyond was empty too, and the few passersby glanced indifferently at Harris and then away again. Chester led the way to his limousine and opened the door. No one intercepted them. On the drive home, Chester was strangely silent. Harris sat stiff and erect, staring straight ahead.

Presently they swung into the palatial drive of Harris's home Chester accepted an invitation to come in for a highball. Over his drink he met the actor's eyes. What he saw made him realize that the evening had been a success.

"Harris, what do you suppose would happen if the audience reacted like that to your picture in every theatre all over the country?"

"They can't! It's my best picture. I—I'm famous!" There was terror in his voice, desperation in his eyes.

Chester sipped his drink. "The way the public reacts is the only measuring stick to your success, Harris. They are the ones who decide. They and no one else. If I were in your place—well, I'd be a little grateful, a little appreciative. When I met the public, I'd show it a little more respect." Chester drank again. "To-night was just a sample of what might happen. The next time I won't have to but out the house, and advertise that you're going to appear somewhere else."

He stopped, wondering if he'd gambled too much. Blood rushed into Harris King's face, a glint came into his eyes. But the glint gave way to sheer relief and joy and understanding.

"Thanks, Chester." He put out his hand. "I—I guess I owe you a lot."

Chester grinned, relieved himself. "I guess you do," he agreed. "But you're worth it."

COMPETITIONS

Solutions of price competitions prepared astrologically by the recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin, Rs. 5/- Annual Horoscope weekly details for 1 year Rs. 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/-. Five questions about your future Re. 1/6 Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/. Postage extra. Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth; If not known time of writing. Details free.

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P. O. Kottayam, Travancore.

Husky Throat

Let a tasty, cooling Vicks Cough Drop dissolve in your mouth. It bathes irritated throat-lining for 12 to 15 minutes with soothing ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

THE
BOMBAY SENTINEL

A Daily Newspaper Published Every Evening

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	LOCAL Rs. A.	MOFUSSIL Rs. A.
One year	20 0	25 0
Six months	11 0	13 0
Three months	6 0	7 0
One month	2 4	2 8

For Rates of Advertisements Apply to:—

THE MANAGER,

"THE BOMBAY SENTINEL,"

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

"MY LIFE'S WORK VINDICATED"

B. M. J.'s Tribute To Herbert-Barker

The British Medical Journal announces that a film demonstrating Sir Herbert Barker's methods of manipulative surgery has been made in orthopaedic department of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Sir Herbert told reporters that he regards this announcement as a full vindication of his fight for nearly half a century to get the principles of manipulative surgery acknowledged by the medical profession.

"The film," states the announcement, "shows the exact technique and details of the manipulations, and is to be offered to the British Orthopaedic Association. It is not intended that it shall be shown to the public."

"The medical profession which nearly killed me in my struggle to get manipulative surgery recognised now admits that it has a rightful place in medicine," said Sir Herbert.

"My work has been fully recognised and justified, and I am being very well treated by the medical profession. They are now trying to make the amended honorable, and I am satisfied for myself.

TRIBUTE TO ANAESTHETIST.

"But I shall not rest content until I get vindication of the late Dr. Frederick Axham, my colleague, who was struck off the register for administering anaesthetics to some of my patients.

"I propose, in the very near future, to take definite steps to have the records of his expulsion expunged from the register, and his name restored there.

"I made a promise to his widow to do so, and I shall not rest content until justice is done to his memory."

Sir Herbert Barker explained that the film followed a demonstration of his methods in 1936 at St. Thomas's Hospital before an audience of the foremost orthopaedic surgeons of the day, with Lord Moynihan presiding, and Mr. W. Rowley Bristone then president of the British Orthopaedic Association, also present.

"I dealt with 18 selected cases and the audience were astonished at the results," he said.

NEW ANTITOXIN

Development in England of a new, highly purified diptheria antitoxin, said to be more rapidly and completely absorbed from subcutaneous tissues than the American product, is described in a recent issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association. The new antitoxin is the result of the development by the Wellcome Laboratories England, of a method for large scale purification based on the fractional action of enzymes (ferments) The possibility that such enzyme purification may be generally applicable to antiserums demands prompt investigation, the Journal declares editorially.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART WITHOUT APPRECIATION

BOMBAY APATHETIC TOWARDS INDIAN ART—FAULTY EDUCATION AND ART-MOVEMENT — ART-SOCIETIES OVERSTEP THEIR LIMITATIONS—GALAXY OF YOUNG ARTISTS—WHAT IS FELLOWSHIP?—ARTISTS AND EXHIBITION IN LONDON—LADY TEMPLE AS A TEACHER AND AN ARTIST—H. E. THE VICEROY PURCHASES "DEPARTURE OF MIRA"—TOCSIN TO ARCHITECTS AND THEIR PATRONS—FACULTY OF FINE ARTS

Explanation does not necessarily amount to intelligent appreciation of art by the community. Art blossoms only when it is produced by creative artists and tenderly nurtured by appreciative patrons. An art-shy community cannot foster the growth of healthy art and, therefore, cannot claim itself as an art-loving body.

Fertile Soil

The interest of Bombay in art appears, at present, to be stagnant, superficial and sophisticated. Modern art, which does not enjoy the Indian nationality and has been stifling the soul of Indian art, has found Bombay a fertile soil for its growth. Patrons of art are innumerable, but of Indian art are insignificant.

Everything Modern

Plutocrats, who consider themselves as the elite of art, esteem only modern styles of architecture, decorative auxiliaries such as paintings, statuary and furniture worthy of their high social status. They cannot realise the beauty and economic implications of Indian Art. An average educated person is very nearly a dilettante. The knowledge that he imbibes leaves his artistic sense almost uncultivated and, on the contrary, frequently develops in him indifference towards Indian art. He becomes an uncompromising convert to the idealogy which betrays irresistible fascination for the olympic West as a fountain head of art.

Education Minus Art

Morbidity of the interest of plutocrats and the intelligentsia in art is an unhealthy force which militates against the progress of Indian art, but their apathy towards the latter is not entirely their fault. It is the outcome of the education which they receive and of wrongly directed art-movements whose feverish and flickering activities are not focussed on any ultimate ideal and which neglect the popular aspect of art.

Obligation Of The State

Cultivation of the popular interest in art through the system of general education is one of the obligations of the state, but the educational policy in India has, hitherto, left out art in the cold to which Bombay is no exception. The aesthetic sensibility of an educated person, thus, remains untrained and unrefined.

Glaring Omission

Art-Societies which avowedly stand for the production of art and frequently capture the vanguard of art-movements hardly realise the magnitude of their undertaking. Some of them in Western India have been deplorably oblivious to the importance of training the people in appreciation of art—even though it happens to be one of their main functions. They are evidently content with their scarce and stereotyped activities.

Characteristic Lethargy

Such art-societies, in most of the cases, do not exclusively represent professionals. They are largely diluted and even dominated by aesthetes and dilettanti who are popularly known as art-lovers. Some of them in the Bombay Presidency have abruptly shaken off their chronic and characteristic lethargy and have begun to assert themselves as authorities on art by formulating schemes for the reorganisation of art-education.

"Departure of Mira" by Syt. J. M. Ahivasi, Bombay artist, was recently bought by H. E. Viceroy from the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.

Beyond The Province

Excursion into the intricate field of art-education is beyond the province of art-societies. What steps have they taken, so far, to foster popular interest in art? Perhaps, they will envisage the necessity of another scheme for the purpose in future. Any art-society which neglects the public forfeits its claim to public patronage. Patrons should demand from them production of art and not art-politics. Art should be the chief credential of an art-society.

Requisites Unrecognised

Poor appreciation of art in general and Indian Art in particular in Bombay is attributable to the indifference of the State and art-societies towards the popular aspect of art-education. Exhibitions and circulation of the copies of paintings are among the requisites which make art accessible to people—but have not been fully recognised by the leaders of art-movements.

Galaxy Of Artists

Inspite of the chaotic condition of art due to faulty and feeble leadership undeservedly monopolised by some art-societies Bombay has produced a galaxy of young artists of the first water whose works can be proudly and successfully exhibited in London and Paris. Does Bombay know all of them?

Want Of Facilities

Ambitious young artists do not get the opportunities to enlist public patronage by exhibiting their pictures in specially organised small exhibitions and also do not enjoy the facilities of a well-organised machinery for reproductions and circulation of their best pictures. Bombay, therefore, knows more of Bengal than of itself.

Flow Of Fellowship

It is surprising to note that the fellowship of some Royal Societies connected with art is secured by some artists without going abroad. Though congratulations are showered upon the recipients by some newspapers, no indication is given as to the particular works of art in recognition of which the honour of fellowship has been conferred upon them.

Explanation Needed

Will some recipients enlighten the public as to whether their fellowship is an honorary distinction or entails any annual subscription? No works of art for which artists have been considered eligible to fellowship are known to have been exhibited in Bombay, but have they been exhibited in London?

Protest Of Artists

Messrs. Kelkar, Mali, Bendre and Gurjar who belong to the group of young eminent artists of Bombay can wield their pens and brushes with equal alacrity. Their circular which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 25-8-39 will add weight to the protest that Bombay has been raising against the exhibition of the art of Greater India which the Royal Academy proposes to organise in winter and will also convince the Academy of the interest evinced by artists of Western India in the art of their land.

Lady Temple

The resignation tendered by Miss Marie Henderson now Lady Temple, a few days back, from the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, took her students by surprise. She is one of the distinguished alumni of the school and has secured many awards. As a capable teacher she won the respect and love of her students, who immediately after receiving the news of her resignation, gave expression to their feelings. Lady Temple has left the school but not art which a true artist cannot leave.

"Departure Of Mira"

His Excellency the Viceroy purchased, from the Simla Fine Art Society's recent exhibition "Departure of Mira" by Mr. J. M. Ahivasi an eminent artist of Bombay. Mr. Ahivasi is one of the brilliant past students of the School of Art, Bombay, and has already distinguished himself by his paintings executed in Indian style. He deserves to be congratulated on having secured additional laurels

Its Painting

The art of Mr. Ahivasi has originality, variety and vitality. He has captured the true spirit of the traditional art of India and has exhibited his Indian paintings in India as well as in England. Mr. Ahivasi eschews publicity but not production of art. He is not obstrusive and therefore does not enjoy the recognition of Bombay that he deserves, but the movement for the revival of Indian painting in Western India cannot disclaim the contribution by the painter of "Departure of Mira".

Slavish Imitation

The article on "Back Bay Buildings" by Mr. Srish Chandra Chatterjee which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 18-8-39 sounds like a tocsin to the architects of Bombay and their patrons who have been seeking gratification of their artistic sense by slavish imitation of ultra modern architecture. Bombay, which claims itself as one of the centres of the movement for the revival of Indian art, is inexcusably oblivious to the problem of architecture. The Congress Ministries of various provinces ought to evolve a scheme of national architecture suitable to modern times but based on traditional lines.

University And Art

Mrs. G. B. Bilimoria has, in her article on "Fine Arts in the University" contributed to the "Evening News of India" of 1-9-1939, rightly emphasised the need of the Faculty of Fine Arts in the University. It is true that the University has neglected to develop the artistic taste of the people, but what is the remedy for it? Artistic sense of the people cannot be developed unless art is included as a subject in the system of general education. The University should note that art as a national expression in India should be Indian in spirit.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Make More Money. You can Add Rs. 50 upwards weekly, build up sound and lucrative business in your spare time without canvassing. Wherever you live. Send stamp for special offer to:—Gogia & Co., Sundarnagar, (Pb.). (12080)

68. FLATS TO LET

New modern flats Lily Court, near Eros Cinema, only few left, rents ultra cheap. Telephone 26968. (12243)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING.

Learn Wireless Telegraphy with up-to-date appliances, complete Ships' Wireless Cabin, Direction Finding and Radio Telephony (Latest additions to Syllabus by International Convention, CAIRO).

Radio Servicing and Engineering with latest appliances in the most Rational and Practical way—at the

GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE,
136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Apply for Prospectus with As. 5 stamps to Principal.

Public Notices

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

Cheap Return Tickets are being issued between

BOMBAY V. T., BYCULLA, DADAR.

and at fares

	I Class	II Class
DELHI NEW DELHI or Via DELHI	Rs. 139-7-0	Rs. 69-11-0

CHILDREN HALF FARES.

AVAILABLE FOR 30 DAYS

No break of journey is permitted.

G. I. P. RLY.

(986).

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

PUJA HOLIDAYS, 1939.

B. N. Ry. OFFER
ATTRACTIVE CONCESSION
IN RETURN FARES FOR ALL CLASSES
AND FOR MOTOR CARS.

SINGLE FARE AND A QUARTER for 1st, 2nd and Inter Classes
and
SINGLE FARE AND A HALF for 3rd Class
FOR DOUBLE JOURNEY
(subject to usual distance limits).

PERIOD OF ISSUE OF TICKETS: From 4th October to 8th November, 1939.

PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY: 45 days, but not later than 11th December, 1939.

Break of journey is allowed either way at any station or stations and for as long a period as required, provided that no part of the line is travelled over more than once in the same direction, and the period of availability is not exceeded.

Refund on lost or unused halves of these concession tickets is not allowed.

Concession not available over the Parlakimedi Light and the Mourbhanj Railways. Through return tickets will be available to stations over these two Railways as well as over other Foreign Railways with B. N. Railway Puja Concession Fares.

BASIS OF FARES

CLASS	Minimum distance for charge.	Basis of return fares.
1st and 2nd	101 miles	1¼ single journey fares.
Inter (by Mail trains)	201 "	1¼ do.
do (by Express or Ordinary trains)	101 "	1¼ do.
3rd (by Mail trains)	201 "	1½ do.
do. (by Express or Ordinary trains)	151 "	1½ do.

MOTOR CAR CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS
in Local Booking only at Owner's Risk,
AT SINGLE JOURNEY RATE FOR DOUBLE JOURNEY,

booked in conjunction with 1st and 2nd Class Puja Concession tickets between any two stations on this Railway, where facilities exist for loading and unloading of motor cars.

Motor car tickets will be issued from 2nd October to 8th November, 1939: Availability: 47 days, but not later than 13th December, 1939.

Further particulars from STATION MASTERS.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Drink, Tobacco and Opium habits can be permanently cured with harmless and speedy prescriptions guaranteed send 8 annas only to Dr. (Mrs.) Gogia, Sundarnagar (Pb.). (12167)

196. MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

Mrs. B. Turner, Diplomaed Midwife, B.P.N.A., 14 years' experience. Address: Rahenabad, Flat No. 10, Shepherd Road, Byculla. Phone 41660. (12198)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Persons willing to get loans without any security for business purposes may apply with -{2}- stamps for particulars to Box No. 12240, "Bombay Chronicle."

NEW FACTS

Write, or call, at once for FREE copy of "Physical Fitness for Marriage" and learn new scientific facts vital to your Happiness. **Brijmohan & Co. Bombay, 1.** Phone 30230.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Repression In Indore

Prajamandal Secretary Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Sept. 8.

A mass public meeting under the auspicies of the Indore City Prajamandal and Presidentship of Sjt. Misrilal Gangwal was held in Manik Chowk yesterday at 8-30 p.m. to protest against the repression of the Prajmandal workers and political activities.

INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER.

The President of the Indore Rajya Prajmandal Sjt. Baijnath Mahofaya interviewed the Prime Minister yesterday on the invitation of the Prime Minister.

PRAJAMANDAL SECRETARY SENTENCED.

The District Magistrate of Indore city Mr. Rajnarayan Singhal has sentenced Pandit Krishnakant Vyas, General Secretary of the Indore Rajya Prajamandal on two charges of section 451 and 354 I.P.C. for one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment with fine of Rs. 200 on each charges and in default to undergo a further imprisonment of two months on each charge. Mr. Vyas was immediately taken to the Central Jail. While the dress was going to be changed the Session Judge Mr. Chitale ordered the release of Mr. Vyas on a bail of Rs. 1,000 and personal bond of 1,000 pending the decision of the appeal.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Non-Official Advisers Expected In India Soon

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Japanese Consul General has informed the Government of India that Japanese non-official advisers in the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations are expected to be in India by the end of this month. It is believed that the negotiations are not likely to start till the beginning of October, probably in Delhi.

As Mr. Dow is now Director General of supplies his place as the Government of India's Delegate in the trade negotiations has been taken by Sir Alan Lloyd.

It is understood that the proposal made by the Indian non-official advisers to give notice to Japan of termination of the most favoured nation treatment for her goods is receiving the Government of India's consideration.—A. P.

T. B. EXPERT ARRIVES AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

Dr. C. Muthu, the tuberculosis expert arrived in Madras with Mrs. Muthu this morning by the s.s. "Maloja" from England.

Dr. Muthu said that their boat was in the Mediterranean when news of the outbreak of war was announced.

They could not but admire the precautionary measures taken by the British admiralty for the safety of the sea route to India.

The "Maloja" carried over three hundred passengers for India and Australia. The Captain and officers, said Dr. Muthu, were always on the bridge, very vigilant.—A. P.

RANGOON INFECTED WITH PLAGUE

The town and port of Rangoon have been declared to be infected with plague from Augus 25.

Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

Germans To Test Full Force Of Allies

Troops And Transports On The Move

Warsaw Not Fallen Yet: Polish Preparing For Big Battle East Of Capital

The reported fall of Warsaw is stigmatised by the Polish Embassy as "absolutely false." They assert there is no threat at all to the capital.

But the German High Command has begun counting chickens before they are hatched and is preparing to take measures for the incorporation of Poland into the Reich!

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

On the Western Front a veritable fortress warfare has developed, so there is no question yet of an attack in force.

MORE LEAFLETS DROPPED

The R. A. F. 'planes made a fifth reconnaissance flight over Germany and dropped leaflets over a wide area in Central Germany.

Discontent is rife among the Reich population.

GERMANS PREPARING TO MEET FULL FORCE OF ALLIES

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9.

News from the Rhineland indicates that the German Military Command is preparing to meet the full force of British and French Armies. The roads are blocked with troops and transports. It is understood that many air force units have been transferred to the west from the Polish Front. Polish sources claim that Germans must have lost 10,000 dead hitherto.—Reuter.

On Western Front

No Attack In Force Yet

French Engineer Corps Sweeping Area Of German Traps

PARIS, September 9.

A semi-official survey of the situation on the Western Front states that matters are still only in the approach phase, and in the veritable fortress warfare that is developed on the Western Front, there is no question yet of an attack in force.

Advanced French elements and Engineer Corps are specially sweeping the area of the traps set with murderous ingenuity by German fortifiers during the past one year.—Reuter.

HITLER UNDERRATED ALLIES' STRENGTH

Admiral Nakamura's Plainspeaking

TOKYO, Sept. 9.

Describing Herr Hitler as a man who neglected to consider sufficiently the decisive strength of British and French at sea, Admiral Nakamura, ex-Member of the War Council, interviewed by the Domei Agency, said that generally conditions were less favourable to Germany than in 1914, and even assuming that Warsaw was captured by Germans, and Italy stepped forth as a mediator it was hardly possible for the British and French to give Germany what she wanted.—Reuter.

DISCONTENT AMONG REICH PEOPLE RIFE

Anti-German Demonstrations In Czech Protectorate

PARIS, Sept. 9.

Interviews with neutral travellers returning from Germany reveal that despite the official German domestic propaganda, there

(Continued on page 37)

FREEDOM FROM FOREIGN DOMINATION

Chamberlain's Assurance To Czechs

LONDON, Sept. 9.

"The sufferings of the Czech nation are not forgotten and we look forward through a triumph of the principles for which we have taken up arms, to the relief of the Czech people from foreign domination."

Thus declares Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a telegram from Dr. Benes, on September 3, expressing sympathy and support.—Reuter's Special.

German Claim Occupation Of Poznan Province

BERLIN, Sept. 9.

Claims that the Polish Province of Poznan is being occupied without any resistance are made in a communique of the German High Command which adds: "The German army yesterday attacked all Polish routes of retreat, west and east of the Vistula. With the exception of some Polish fighters over the bridges across the Vistula between Sandomierz and Warsaw, the Polish air force was not much in evidence. In the west, two French war planes were shot down over the German area.—Reuter.

A New York message says cargo rates from American Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom have been increased by one-third.—Reuter.

(FURTHER WAR NEWS ON PAGE 37)

HITLER'S PLAN TO WIPE OUT WARSAW

Protectorate Over Poland Under Contemplation!

From Our Special Correspondent

LONDON, September 9.

Whatever happens to Warsaw, there is no doubt that the people would be still holding about half of their country.

Possibilities of strong resistance exist and Hitler's plan to eliminate Poland in a few weeks may prove a total failure.

Nevertheless, the German political circles are so sure of complete German military victory over Poland that they are now speculating over the intriguing question which Nazi leader is to be future "Protector".

According to the German plan Herr Hitler will issue a proclamation of a German Protectorate over Poland similar to that of over Bohemia and Moravia.

He is expected to incorporate in the Reich Posen, Polish Upper Silesia and Pommerellen. Hitler's immediate followers have also started counting the chickens before they are hatched. After reaching Warsaw, they think they will be able to impose peace terms on Polish Government.

It is reported here that German papers interpret the military honours paid to by the invaders at the tomb of Pilsudski as a sign that the Nazis after getting rid of the present "adventurers", the Polish Government will be prepared to come to terms with "the other Poland" which they contend is predestined to co-operate closely with Germany.

Of course, as I wired on September 7, there is absolutely no indication here that the British Government would agree for one moment to such an idea, or even entertain the latest fantastic suggestion that Britain as well as France will be willing to treat with the German High Command,—"Reichswehr"—if they deposed Hitler and took power to themselves.

POLISH PREPARE FOR BIG BATTLE EAST OF WARSAW

COPENHAGEN, September 9.

The Poles are preparing to fight a great battle east of Warsaw, according to well-informed circles in Warsaw quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the "Nationaltiende".

The correspondent adds that Germany is already preparing for the incorporation of Poland into the Reich. The Minister of Interior, who worked out the scheme for the incorporation of Czecho-Slovakia, is already planning this.—Reuter.

Warsaw Not Still Entered By Germans

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Germans have not entered Warsaw according to Polish wireless message.

Fighting is going on around the City and street fighting is reported in northeast and southwest suburbs about five miles from the centre of Warsaw.—Reuter.

"No More Versailles"

BERLIN, Sept. 9.

At the conclusion of a speech expounding the thesis that Germany was the victim of aggression and extolling German invincibility, Field-Marshall Goering said that within a few days, the Polish army would fall into German hands. He estimated that the whole clearing up would not last longer than four weeks. Germany would defend the French frontier, but would not attack unless they were attacked first.

Addressing himself to Mr. Chamberlain, he said that Germany was ready for peace. "It rests with you, Mr. Chamberlain, whether to give the word for life or death, but never again shall there be a Versailles."—Reuter.

Well Done, Britain, France And Poland

Apply Democratic Principle To India

FORECAST OF WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

Mahatma To Be Made Congress Dictator

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 9.

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE HELD A SIX HOURS' SITTING THIS AFTERNOON UPTO 7|45 P.M., MAHATMA GANDHI BEING PRESENT THROUGHOUT THE SITTING.

MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, MR. M. S. ANEY, ACHARYA NARENDRA DEV AND MR. JAYAPRAKASH NARAIN WERE ALSO PRESENT BY INVITATION.

What Mahatma And Aney Talked With Viceroy

At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. S. Aney gave the Committee an account of the recent interview they had with the H.E. the Viceroy at Simla, and the general discussion took place thereafter.

The Secretary also announced that the Committee would be meeting at 8-30 to-morrow morning.

As to-morrow is Mahatma Gandhi's silence day, he will not be present at the meeting.

Decision By Monday Evening?

IT IS NOW KNOWN DEFINITELY THAT PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU IS ARRIVING HERE TO-MORROW EVENING, AND THE EARLIEST THE COMMITTEE MAY BE EXPECTED TO TAKE A DECISION OF THE QUESTIONS BEFORE IT, IS SURMISED AS MONDAY EVENING.—A.P.

LEADERS' MEET AT WARDHA

Resolution To Congratulate Poland To Be Moved?

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 9.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, arrived here from Shegaon at 2-15 p. m., and was closeted with the members of the Congress Working Committee.

Unless there is an eleventh hour surprise it appears the Working Committee will adopt a resolution congratulating Poland on the brave fight she is putting up, as also Britain and France for coming to the rescue of democracy. The Committee expect that Britain will apply the same principle of democracy in India and take immediate steps in this behalf.

It is likely that the Working Committee will delegate sole authority to Mahatma Gandhi to take such action as is necessary.

All resolutions on war, it is understood, will be drafted by Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU ARRIVES

WARDHA.—Gandhiji arrived at Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's bungalow, accompanied by Mr. Mahadevo Desai, shortly after 1-30 p. m., according to the programme fixed yesterday, and in another quarter of an hour all members of the Committee present here assembled, and the meeting commenced with Dr. Rajendra Prasad presiding.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is now the only absentee member.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who had motored from Nagpur in order to be here early had a few hurs' rest before entering on the discussions —A. P.

50 Persons March In Procession To Bajaj's Bungalow

WARDHA, Sept. 9.

While the Working Committee was in session 300 people, 50 of whom had come from Nagpur and who were members of the Hindu Jubak Sangh, marched in procession to Seth Bajaj's place and wanted to have an interview with Rajen Babu. The Congress President agreed to grant them an interview at the conclusion of the meeting to-day.

MR. LEELADHAR BAROOAH

Mr. Leeladhar Barooah, member of the A.I.C.C. from Assam, has arrived here to represent to the Working Committee the views of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee regarding the war situation as also the Digboi strike and other provincial matters.—United Press.

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 9.

SARDAR SARDUL SINGH

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar arrived here this noon and immediately proceeded to attend the Forward Bloc meeting which is being held in Mr. Subhas Bose's place.—United Press.

MR. K. S. ROY FOR WARDHA

On receipt of a telephonic communication from Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy left for Wardha to-day.—United Press.

MR. SATIN SEN IN WARDHA

Mr. Satin Sen also arrived here from Calcutta and interviewed the Congress President.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU'S ASSURANCE TO SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATORS

(From Our Correspondent)

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 9.

Nagpur Socialists demonstrated before Seth Jamnalal's bungalow. Rajen Babu, after hearing their spokesman, said: "We did not arrive at any decision. We are considering the national and international situation and would adopt a course beneficial to India. The demonstrators then peacefully dispersed.

Gandhiji emerged from the Working Committee at 7 p.m. and walked a mile accompanied by Mr. Achyut Patwardhan and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. When members of the Working Committee emerged, their faces looked grave and none were smile. The trend of discussion seems to be serious.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

ROY'S SUGGESTIONS TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

"Congress Cannot Sympathise With Nazi Aggression"

DEHRA DUN, September 9.

"The Government of India Act must go—the whole of it. The self-assumed right of the British Parliament to frame the constitution of the Government of India must be challenged. The right of the Indian people to make the fundamental laws of a free democratic State must be asserted. No platitudinous declaration on the part of imperialism should be accepted as a reliable guarantee for the future. Concrete terms must be formulated by the Congress, and accepted unconditionally by the other party."

TERMS FOR CO-OPERATION

These are some of the suggestions made by Mr. M. N. Roy in the course of a letter to the President of the Congress, on the basis of which the Congress should co-operate with the British Government in the fight against the Fascist menace.

Continuing, Mr. Roy says that the Congress cannot but sympathise with the victim of Fascist aggression, and be willing to cooperate in freeing the world from that standing menace. Such an attitude would, according to him, be in complete harmony with the object of the Congress. Nor would it in any way amount to co-operation with imperialism, if the opportunity is availed for asserting India's right of self-determination.

SUPPORT TO JAWAHAR'S VIEWS

"The guiding principle of the Congress attitude", Mr. Roy continues, "at this juncture has been correctly formulated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as well as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. In a Press interview, Pandit Nehru said at Chunking that India must have democracy if she is to fight for democracy. On his way to Delhi, Sardar Patel stated that India would co-operate only as an independent nation. The question, however, is how is this principle to be put into practice as the condition for the Congress agreeing to co-operate in freeing the world from the menace of Fascism. No makeshift in the Central Government would do. The first step towards national independence and the establishment of democratic freedom will be made upon the introduction of adult franchise for the Central as well as Provincial Legislatures, abolition of Upper Chambers, annulment of the Special or Emergency Powers of the Governors or the Governor-General, abolition of safeguards, commercial or otherwise, constitutional guarantee for the freedom of the Press, speech and association, immediate new election of the Central Legislature, preparatory to the introduction of full responsibility, irrespective of the provisions of the Government of India Act.

AMEND PRESENT CONSTITUTION

"Pending the making by the Constituent Assembly of the Constitution of the Democratic State of free India, the present Constitution is to be forthwith amended by the newly elected Central Legislature and endorsed by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the above lines.

"Nothing less than the enforcement of these minimum demands will place India anywhere near the status which, according to the declaration of authoritative Congress leaders, must be attained before she can be expected to make any voluntary and effective contribution to the

(Continued on page 33)

HERTZOG ON 'NEW AFRIKANDER UNITY'

Dr. Malan Insists On Attainment Of Republican Ideal

PRETORIA, Sept. 9.

Addressing 15,000 people at the historic Voortrekker monument, General Hertzog said that a new Afrikander unity had been born, and all must work for common ideals. He appealed to the hearers to do nothing unconstitutional.

Dr. Malan said that the Afrikanderdom should not rest until the Republican ideal was attained. —Reuter.

U. S. S. R. Imposes Restrictions On Exports

MOSCOW, September 9.

The Government has forbidden or restricted exports to the countries where the measures will "create unfavourable conditions to the foreign trade of the U.S.S.R.", the Tass Agency reports.

The Foreign Trade Commissariat is authorised to prohibit the dispatch of goods not already paid for.—Reuter.

SAMBHAR LAKE, Sept. 8.

Three Germans, namely, F. W. Reuss, Engineer of the local Government Power House, and his two brothers, have been arrested by the police.—United Press.

NO THREAT TO WARSAW

War News In Brief

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Sir Findlater Stewart has been appointed Director-General of the Ministry of information.

* * * *

LONDON, Sept.—8.—A Polish mission headed by General Norvidneugebauer has arrived in London.

* * * *

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. The Dutch liner "Statendam" wirelessed that she has taken aboard the whole crew of the British 5,000 tonner "Winkleigh" but did not state what happened to the "Winkleigh" which was bound from London to Jamaica.

* * * *

GENEVA, Sept. 9. In accordance with the recent suggestion of the British Government meetings of the League Council and Assembly due to open on September 8 and September 11 have been postponed.

* * * *

LONDON, Sept. 8. Stock exchange business although quiet several good features are noticeable, shipping shares are especially in demand at rising prices. Wallstreet is strong.

* * * *

LISBON, Sept. 8.

The Italian steamer Castello Bianco has found one of the Manaar's missing lifeboats with 23 men. One more lifeboat believed to be containing 17 men is still missing.—Reuter.

* * * *

LONDON: The King through the Colonial Secretary has expressed deep appreciation of the loyal messages and offers of help which have poured in from the colonies and British dependencies since the outbreak of war.

* * * *

LONDON: According to Baghdad press messages and leading articles in Arabic press Iraq unanimously supports Britain's stand against aggression and public opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of the allies.

ONE 'MANAAR' LIFEBOAT SIGHTED

Another With 17 Souls Still Missing

LISBON, Sept. 8

The Italian steamer "Castello Bianco" found one of the "Manaar's" missing lifeboats with 23 men.

One more "Manaar" lifeboat believed to contain 17 men is still missing.

A Portuguese destroyer and military planes are searching.—Reuter.

ITALIAN LUXURY LINER LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

GENOA, Sept. 8.

The Italian luxury liner "Rex" left for New York this afternoon with a large number of American residents in various European countries among the passengers.

Two Italian flags, each measuring 100 square yards, have been painted on the sides of the vessel.—Reuter.

German Report Contradicted

Army Determined To Defend Capital To Last Soldier

LONDON, Sept. 9.

THE Polish Embassy stigmatizes the reported fall of Warsaw as absolutely false and says that the Germans have been pushed back and there is no threat to the capital.

No bridge over the Vistula in Warsaw has been struck by bombs. Communications in the city are normal, and radio stations are functioning without interruption.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Retreats on the Fronts north and south-west of Warsaw are admitted in a Polish official communique which states that under pressure of the enemy and her motorised forces our troops are retreating in Lodz, Ptrkow and Rozany Regions south-west of Warsaw and the Pultusk area north of Warsaw.

Enemy 'planes continued to bomb our armies, lines of communication and bridges over the Vistula. A certain number of districts including the centre of the Capital have been bombarded.

The enemy air force suffered losses owing to the work of our anti-air-craft guns and 'planes.

General Czuma who is in charge of the defence of Warsaw broadcast a proclamation calling on the people to do their utmost to help the troops.

He declared that Warsaw would be defended to the last Polish soldier. General Czuma appealed to the population to remain calm and stick to their posts pointing out that those whose evacuation had been considered necessary had already gone.

According a telegram from Berlin, German advance troops have reached Gorakalwaria about 15 miles south-east of Warsaw, states the German High Command according to the official German news agency. It is also claimed that troops operating on the Southern Front have arrived at Sandomierz about 50 miles south-west of Lublin.

LIFE IN WARSAW

Life in Warsaw was described by a Polish journalist broadcasting from Warsaw Radio this evening.

He said that the Polish Capital was no longer gay and beautiful.

"By the name I bear I declare that we shall win the fight and truth will prevail", declared M. Jan Masaryk, formerly Czecho-Slovak Minister in London to the Czech people when he inaugurated the first News-Bulletin in the Czech language broadcast by the B.B.C.

He added: "Our programme is a free Czechoslovakia in a free Europe and to obtain this aim we are ready to make every sacrifice. In a short time Czecho-Slovakia Legions will again fight by the side of the allied army. The day will come when Nazism and her oppressors will disappear."

SOVIET RESERVISTS CALLED UP

A broadcast in English, French and Polish picked up at 1-10 a.m. stated that German troops had occupied north Warsaw.

The German announcer proceeded to tell the Polish people "More than half the Polish army is now surrounded. Poland has lost all its raw material sources. The leaders of the Polish army have lost all faith in victory but there can be a new Poland if and when you get rid of your corrupt Government.

Some 6,000 Slovak deserters crossed the frontier into Hungary on September 8 and are detained at Kassa, according to a message from Budapest.

Certain number of Soviet reservists have been called up in Moscow, states a Havas Agency despatch from Moscow.

It is not yet possible to learn the reason but it is held that this and the fact that men serving in divisions in Western Russia and due to be discharged are being kept with the colours show that the Soviet is preparing to meet any emergency.

A Brussels message says German official pronouncements have paid tribute to the bravery of the Polish soldiers. It is believed that the bulk of the Polish army has not yet been placed in the field. German storm troops officers who have been in Italy for several months for training left for Germany yesterday.

UNKNOWN SUBMARINE NEAR AMERICAN COAST

BOSTON, (Massachusetts), Sept. 8.

An unidentified submarine was sighted by the crew of a light ship situated at the entrance to the westerly approach to Nantucket Sound, according to the Coast Guard Headquarters.

The submarine was heading southwards.—Reuter.

PARIS COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS, Sept. 9.

A communique issued this morning says:—"On land during the night activity was shown by our advanced elements. Warndt to the west of Forbach is for the most part in our hands. It was found to be full of destructive elements and traps of all kinds. There has been aviation activity in liaison with land operations."—Reuter.

AIR RAID WARNING IN BERLIN

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.

An air raid warning was given in Berlin between 02-45 and 03-50 according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" who says that 'planes were heard flying over Kassel in the direction of Berlin. Immediately the warning was sounded the population made for cellars and shelters.—Reuter.

The Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, has issued the following:—Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended 8th September, Friday, amounted to £775,000.

GERMANS SURROUND WARSAW

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The German shortwave radio was interrupted at 2-15 a.m. and a special broadcast to the population of Warsaw was read:

"German troops have surrounded the city of Warsaw from three sides. They are to enter the city early in the morning. The population is asked to behave calmly. Shops are ordered not to open to-morrow."—Reuter.

GLORIOUS PAGE IN POLAND'S HISTORY

Journalist Describes Gallant Fight To Defend Westerplatte

ZURICH, Sept. 9.

"The defence of Westerplatte will live as a glorious page in Poland's history," writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Zuercherzeitung."

Describing the garrison's resistance he says that the woow in front of the Polish Fort was set at fire and brickwalls surrounding the Fort were demolished by artillery fire, flame throwers and howitzers were brought into action as well as bombing planes.

At the same time the warship "Schlesargholstein" kept up never ceasing bombardment. When at last white flag was hoisted and the Poles surrendered the Germans were astonished to find themselves faced with sixty men and five officers.

They believed that they had been fighting a much larger force than the garrison. The garrison consisted of 120 men of whom 55 fell and the rest were completely exhausted.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Authorizes Recruitment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

President Roosevelt subsequently authorised the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to enlist 65,000 recruits.—Reuter

UNSHAKABLE ALLY OF BRITAIN

Iraq Prince's Message To King

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Prince Regent of Iraq has telegraphed to the King expressing the unshakable attachment of his Government and people alike to the letter and spirit of the Treaty of Alliance uniting Iraq and Britain and assuring His Majesty their firm determination to "co-operate with their great Ally until right, justice and lofty principles to defend which you have entered the War shall prevail."

The King in reply stated: "My Government much appreciate the encouragement your message brings them and if ever the horrors of war were to descend upon Iraq Government would carry out their obligations in the same spirit of loyality and resolution."

Two Germans Arrested In Kishingarh

KISHINGARH, Sept. 8.

Two Germans, one attached to the local Roman Catholic Church and the other an employee under a Sugar Mill have been arrested and sent to Calcutta.—United Press.

Not Till Last Polish Soldier Is Crushed

WARSAW, September 9.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL CZUMA READ OVER THE POLISH RADIO STATES THAT THE SUPREME CHIEF OF THE POLISH ARMY MARSHAL SMIGLY RIDZ HAS ENTRUSTED TO US THE DEFENCE OF THE CAPITAL.

HE DEMANDS THAT THE ENEMY'S ATTACK SHALL BREAK DOWN ON A WALL OF RESISTANCE. OUR SIGNAL TO ENEMY IS "NOT A STEP FURTHER". IF THE ENEMY PASSES IT WILL BE BECAUSE THE LAST POLISH SOLDIER HAS BEEN CRUSHED BY GERMAN TANKS.

THE HISTORIC DUTY TO PROVE ONCE AGAIN ITS PATRIOTISM HAS FALLEN ON WARSAW WHICH FINDS ITSELF IN THE FRONT LINE AND IS PROUD OF IT.

MARSHAL SMIGLY RYDZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE POLISH ARMY.

CANADA'S QUOTA

Premier Explains Dominion's War Measures

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.

Mr. Mackenzie King stated in the Canada House of Commons that there would be no conscription in Canada.

Canada's armed co-operation with Britain and France at present would be in the defence of the Atlantic Coast and New Foundland.

Other co-operation would be in supplies and financial assistance.

A special British mission authorised by the British Government to place orders in Canada had arrived in the Dominion to survey the situation as regards supplies and munitions.

The Canadian people's overwhelming determination that Canada shall do her utmost in the War has become increasingly clear with the reassembly of Parliament.

The Dominion's contribution towards successful prosecution of the War is already being arranged in closest co-operation with Britain. Extensive supplies of foodstuffs, raw materials and great manufacturing facilities are already at the disposal of the Allies including 40,000,000 bushel wheat crop, 5,000,000 ounces annual gold production and 95 per cent. of the world's nickel.

Mr. Mackenzie King continued "The information we received indicates that the most immediate and most effective further means of co-operation would be rapid expansion of air training and air and naval facilities and dispatch of trained air personnel. These measures we propose to institute immediately.

Mr. Mackenzie King added that in theatres of war other than Canada and New Foundland Canada's co-operation with Britain would await consultation with the allies. The Prime Minister said that other forms of co-operation would be in the application of economic pressure.

He continued "The primary task and responsibility of the people of Canada is the defence and security in Canada. The question of peace or war for Canada remains for Parliament to decide.

The Opposition Leader Dr. Manion said "When Britain is at war Canada is at war. There can be no doubt of that. I call upon the Government to declare openly and clearly our position."- Reuter.

Towards Labour Co-operation

Liaison Officers Between Party And Govt. Appointed

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Although retaining its independence in Parliament, the Labour Opposition, in order to play its full part in the prosecution of war, has appointed four leading members as liaison officers between itself and the Government.

The object is to keep the party constantly and adequately informed of the situation. The departments concerned are, the Admiralty, the Air Ministry, the War Office and the Ministry of Information.

Working Class Solidarity Behind Britain Advocated

"We appeal to workers of all countries including workers of Germany to make common cause in the fight against aggression and dictatorship and for human justice, liberty and international brotherhood", says a manifesto broadcast by the New Zealand Federation of Labour.

The Federation stressed its complete unity with the New Zealand Government and the Governments of Great Britain and France in all the steps taken to oppose wanton and brutal aggression.

Basutoland Assures Loyalty To King

The Paramount Chief of Basutoland and his counsellors called upon the Resident Commissioner to assure him of their unswerving loyalty. We are, they affirmed, the same people as of old and our loyalty is the same, our King is at war and so are we. Basutos, they said, trust in the righteousness of British cause and are confident of British success.

London Hospitals Being Evacuated

Since the Ministry of Health gave order to "clear hospitals" on September 1, the evacuation of patients has proceeded rapidly Except those too ill to be moved, all in-patients have been transferred to the country. Even of the serious cases, only a very few remain in London.-

RUBBER SHIPMENT TO AMERICA.

The Ministry of Supply announces that an office is being opened at the Rubber Exchange in order to purchase rubber for shipment to the United States in pursuance of the Anglo-American Barter Agreement.

The Ministry proposes to buy in the United Kingdom from dealers domiciled there and also from broker members of the London Rubber Trade Organisation.

KING VISITS AIR FORCE UNITS

The King visited various units of the Air Force and had the opportunity of meeting the men who participated in the action against the German Fleet.

CONTRABAND CONTROL BASES ESTABLISHED

The Ministry of Information announces the Government have established contraband control bases at Kirkwall, Weymouth and the Downs (Northforeland) in the United Kingdom and also at Gibraltar and Haifa.

In order to prevent contraband reaching the enemy the British Government will use belligerent rights to the full but will do all in their power to facilitate bona fide neutral trade.

GERMANY TO INTRODUCE RATIONING OF FLOUR

A German broadcast from Berlin states that the rationing of flour will be introduced to-day and half-a-pound per head will be available for each week.—Reuter.

German Vandalism

Enemy In Retreat Destroys Historic Buildings

PARIS, SEPT. 8.

COMMUNIQUE NUMBER TEN STATES: 'OUR LOCAL ADVANCES CONTINUE. WHERE THE ENEMY IS RETREATING HE IS DESTROYING HISTORIC STRUCTURES. WE ARE COMING UPON MINE-FIELDS. OUR AIR FORCE IS CARRYING OUT RECONNAISSANCE. ON THE SEA OUR PATROL FORCES ARE VERY ACTIVE. CO-OPERATION WITH BRITISH NAVAL FORCES IS ENSURED WITH A VIEW TO THE DEFENCE OF SEA COMMUNICATION.'

MILITARY MANOEUVRES IN U. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

Government notification states that the Governor intends to issue another notification after three months from the date of the publication of this notification authorising the execution of military manoeuvres over certain areas of the province

The notification specifies several areas in Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Jhansi divisions where military manoeuvres will be carried out.

There are twetny-seven important areas in Fyzabad and Gorakhpur divisions and seven in Allahabad and Jhansi divisions strategic points near roads and railway selected. These manoeuvres will be perhaps biggest held in recent times in U. P. covering wide tracts of the province.

RATIONING OF GRAIN SALES

Reich Minister's Order

BERLIN, Sept. 9.

The sales of wheat, rye and flour will henceforth be rationed in Germany by an Order of the Reich Minister for Food who, however, stated that the German people were assured of supplies of bread for years, thanks to their vast stores of grain and this year's good harvest.—Reuter.

REVISED RUBBER QUOTA FOR 4TH QUARTER

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The International Rubber Committee announces that in view of a request from His Majesty's Government for release of additional rubber to enable the Government to implement the terms of the agreement between them and the United States Government for exchange of cotton and rubber, the quota for the fourth quarter has been revised to 70 per cent.—Reuter.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 11, 1995
Muslim: Rajab 25, 1358
Parsi: Farvardin 5, 1309
Hightide: 9.20, 21.17
Lowtide: 2.32, 15.38
Sunset: 6h. 47m.

Monday September 11.

Khordad Sal: Public holiday. Banks closed.

Tuesday, September 12.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

PRAYERS FOR WORLD PEACE

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public meeting will be held at the Sir Jivanji Modi Hall, Apollo Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.) to offer Prayers for World Peace. Representatives of Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian and all other religions will say their respective prayers. Special Peace songs will be given by Mrs. Frenny M. Cama followed by special Peace Hymns from the Salvation Army with music. Dastur Kaikhsru M Kutar will preside.

N. KANARA GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN CO-OP. BANK, LTD.

The 22nd annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bank's premises.

LORRY DRIVERS' SANGH

Under the auspices of the Bombay Lorry Drivers' Sangha, an ordinary meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Sangha's Offiee, Wadi Bunder.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

Managing Committee meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Chambers, opposite West End Cinema.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. S S. Najmi will preside and speeches will be delivered by several speakers.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings', every Sunday, in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

SHARADA MANDIR

Under the auspices and in aid of Shree Sharada Mandir, Borivli, the picture Chhaya of Hans production will be shown at Arunodaya talkies, Borivli at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday). Prof V. G. Rao will preside.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building, (opp. Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MAHESWARI HITAKARINI SABHA

There will be a general meeting of Maheswari Hitakarini Sabha to-day (Sunday) in Marwadi Chamber's Hall at 4 p.m

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The fifth annual general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m at K. V. F. N. School premises.

YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNION

Under the auspices of the Young Daiwadnya Union, "Mothers' Day" will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, under the presidentship of Mrs. Tarabai Modak, B.A., when following speakers will address the gathering: Mrs. Shantabai Karkare, Miss Nalini Madhusudan Shankershet, Mr Shankar Waman Deshpande, Mr. Chandrashekhar Vithal Vedak.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION

The next weekly meeting of the Municipal Corporation Standing Committee will be held here on Wednesday, the 13th September at 3 p.m (B.T.) instead of at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) as usual.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Son of Zambo". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Rose of Washington Square" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Four Feathers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"The Man in the Iron Mask." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
ROXY—"Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bhabi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hawk of the Wilderness". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Patkar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-45 p.m.

Concert Of Hindustani Music

The concert of Hindustani Music announced to be held to-day (Sunday) will be held on Sunday September 17, the announcement in our Saturday issue must read as now corrected.

Indian Liberals And War

An emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at the office of the Federation, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. to consider the War situation.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Girgaum Kakadwadi today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.), when Shri Vanaprasthi Satya Vartji will deliver a public lecture on Vedopadesh.

"C" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A Special General Meeting of the Primary members of the "C" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on (Saturday) September 16 at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee Office, 418 Kalbadevi Road (Chhotalal Bhuwan), 2nd floor.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

September 15 1939 is the last date for enrolment of the Congress members. Enrolling officers of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee are requested by the Hon. Secretary to return the membership books on or before the 15th September 1939. The membership books will be received in the "G" Ward District Congress Committee's office upto 6 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant.

"THE MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI"

"Inauguration of the Mogaveera Free Night High School will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at 145, Mody Street, Fort. The Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President, Legislative Council will perform the ceremony."

'ONAM' SOCIAL

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will celebrate 'Onam' this year to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Vanamali Hall, Dadar, B. B. & C. I. The programme includes Children's party, dance, refreshments and a drama on 'Prohibition.'

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Building of Character" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6—15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCIATION

"Uniform dress for school children is desirable" will be the subject of a debate to be held under the auspices of the Association to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Dadar. Mr. P. R. Rao will move the proposition and Mr. P. S. Mandana will lead the opposition. Mrs. Y. Hirlekar will preside.

ALL INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

A general body meeting of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, Bombay Branch will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 10th instant at Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao's Consulting Rooms, 101 Girgaon Road, Bombay 4.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MAN SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

Shankar Dadoo (Mali) fell down from a tree in the compound of Emmanul Church (Girgaum) He sustained serious injuries. He was removed, to the J. J. Hospital; where he subsequently died.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded the City Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on him.

FATAL FALL FROM SCAFFOLDING

At the inquest held on Narsanna Yenkanna, the Coroner's jury returned the verdict of death due to accidental fall from the scaffolding of a house under construction.

DEATH DUE TO ALCOHOLIC POISONING

That death was caused by alcoholic poisoning due to his having drunk more liquor than was good for him, was the verdict returned by the City, Coroner's jury at the inquest held on Kaita Francis.

Hindu Sabha Executive To Discuss War Situation

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will meet at 9 a.m. to-day in the Sardar Griha to consider the international situation created by the European war, when leaders from different provinces will attend.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha will be held at 6 p.m. on the same day in the Brahmin Sabha Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. V. D. Savarkar and members of the Working Committe will speak on the international situation.

Gandhi Jayanti Preparations

The Organiser, Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, writes:—

In view of the ensuing (71st birthday) celebrations of Gandhi Jayanti on and from October 2nd, the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, is equipping itself with all Provincial varieties of Khadi. The stocks will include designs and articles of every description. The speciality of this year will be a large selection of ladies' varieties and ready-made goods suited to all.

BIRTHDAY OF PROPHET ZOROASTER

The birthday of Prophet Zoroaster will be celebrated at the Theosophical Society, Youth Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. (S.T.). All are cordially invited to attend.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

NATIONAL PLANNING

Informal Meeting Of Chemical Sub-Committee

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

An informal meeting of the Chemical Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee was held yesterday at the office of the Committee which was attended by Dr. K. G. Naik, Rajaratna B. D. Amin, Prof. D. Y. Athavle, Dr. Venkataraman Dr. N. R. Dhamble, Dr. B. K. Nandy, Prof. N. R. Gabbole and Prof. R. C. Shah, Secretary of the Sub-Committee.

Prof. K. T. Shah, General Secretary of the National Planning Committee was also present.

The "United Press" learns that the sub-committee discussed the question of co-opting some more members to the committee, and the general programme of work. It was tentatively agreed upon, subject to the approval of the next meeting of the sub-committee, that Dr. R. L. Dutta, D.Sc., Industrial Chemist, Department of Industry of Bengal, and Dr. B. C. Guha, Professor of Applied Chemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta University be coopted to the sub-committee. The meeting also decided the work of the sub-committee should be divided among the various members according to their individual interest and experience.

At the outset the letters received from the Chairman of the sub-committee, Dr. J. C. Ghose, Dr. Bhatnagar and others regretting their inability to attend the meeting was read out by the Secretary who thereafter gave an account of the work done by the committee hitherto.—United Press.

LATE GUNVANT KAPADIA: RAJEN BABU'S CONDOLENCE

(Issued from the Congress House)

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, in his condolence letter written from Ramgarh regarding the passing away of Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia, says:—

"I have been lying ill here and have been much pained to hear that Sjt. Gunvantlal Kapadia has passed away suddenly after a short illness. You have lost a good worker and the city a tried servant. We are all poorer for his loss. Please convey my condolences to the bereaved family and assure them that their sorrow is shared by a large circle of friends."

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TYRONE POWER ALICE FAYE AL JOLSON
ROSE OF WASHINGTON SQUARE
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Heart-SONGS and Hit-SONGS! of TO-DAY and YESTERDAY!

SEE
A GREAT DRAMA OF INDIAN LOVE!
Son of Zambo
Hair-breadth escapes, stirring adventures, sweet melodies, rhythmic dances.
Now simultaneously showing at
LAMINGTON TALKIES and THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M
Sats., Suns. & Holidays Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

GANDHI TRAINING COLLEGE OPENED

Dr. Paranjpye Advocates Teachers' Claims

POONA, September 9.

A plea that the intellectual training of the pupil-teacher should not be neglected was made by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, a former Minister of Education, Bombay Government, opening this evening the Gandhi Training College, under the aegis of the Poona Municipality.

Dr. Paranjpye observed that while the science of teaching had made great strides, he had a feeling that the intellectual training of the pupil-teacher was to a certain extent being neglected to-day. He commenced the teaching of Sanskrit and Algebra in the training colleges towards this end and stressed that a knowledge of Sanskrit was essential to Marathi primary school teachers as it was the mother of Marathi as of most other Indian languages.

Dr. Paranjpye also made a strong plea for a living wage to the primary teachers and hoped that Government would soon pay their attention to meet this demand.

The speaker exhorted the teaching staff of the College not merely to stick to the beaten path but to impart initiative and originality to their daily work in the College.

Dr. Paranjpye congratulated the Poona Municipality on taking the initiative to open an institution to train the primary teachers in their schools which was a crying need of the day.

Principal P. K. Atre, Chairman of the Standing Committee, Poona Municipality, explained briefly the origin and history of the establishment of the Training College, with the aid of which he hoped that within a period of the next five years not to leave a single teacher untrained in the municipal schools in the City of Poona.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, was to have performed the opening of the Training College but on account of his pre-occupation in Bombay he could not be present at the function.—A.P.

CUTTACK, September 9.—An announcement that Government intended to introduce free and compulsory education in all municipal areas in Orissa and that a scheme is under consideration at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 was made by Mr. Rajakrishna Bose, Parliamentary Secretary, at question time in the Assembly to-day.—United Press.

SUBHAS BABU'S RIGHT TO AGITATE

Gandhiji Rebukes Black Flag Demonstrators At Bankipur Maidan

Writing in the latest issue of "Harijan" under the caption "That Unbecoming Demonstration" Gandhiji administers a rebuke to the Black Flag demonstrators who indulged in rowdyism at Bankipur Maidan when Subhas Babu addressed a meeting there recently, says Gandhiji:

The first I heard of the black flag demonstration against Subhas Babu on his visit to Patna was through a courteous letter received from the Secretary of the Bengali Association of Bankipore. I then saw a notice of it in the Press. To make myself sure of what had happened I wired to Shri P. R. Dass for an authentic and up-to-date account. He replied from Dhanbad saying he was away from the scene and knew nothing The newspapers reported that there was stone-throwing and hurling of shoes resulting in injuries to Swami Shajanand and others.

Allowing for exaggerations, if any, there seems to be little doubt that there was a hostile demonstrations of an unseemly nature which brought no credit to the Congress.

I have read Rajendra Babu's eloquent statement on the unhappy incident. It is so true and so heart-stirring that it admits of no addition or embellishment. I endorse every word of that noble pronouncement. It is reproduced below this article.

"UNWORTHY INTOLERANCE"

The demonstrators showed an unworthy intolerance. Subhas Babu has a perfect right to agitate against the action of the Working Committee and canvas public opinion against it. The disciplinary action frees him from any liability for restraint save what every Congressman, pledged to the credal article of the constitution, is bound to put on himself. That action should save him from any further demonstration of public displeasure. And those who disapprove of the action of the Working Committee are certainly entitled to join any demonstration in favour of Subhas Babu. Unless this simple rule is observed we shall never evolve democracy. In my opinion, the black flag demonstrators have rendered a disservice to the cause of freedom. It is to be hoped that the Patna demostration will prove to be the last of such acts by Congressmen. The question may be asked, "How are those who endorse the action of the Working Committee and disapprove of Subhas Babu's propaganda to show their disapproval?" Certainly not through black flags and disturbing of meetings in honour of Subhas Babu. They can express their disapproval by holding counter meetings, not at the same time as the others but either before or after them. These meetings, both for and against, should be regarded as a means of educating public opinion. Such education requires calm surroundings. Black flags, noisy slogans, and hurling of stones and shoes have no place in educative and instructive propaganda.

VINDICTIVENESS

Apropos of the ugly demonstration I must refer to a complaint I have received that some Congress committees have threatened action against those Congressmen who may take part in receptions to Subhas Babu. I hope that the complaint has no foundation in fact. Such action will betray intolerance and may even be a sign of vindictiveness. Congressmen who dislike the Working Committee's action are bound to take part in receptions to Subhas Babu. It is impossible to gag them by threats of disciplinary measures. Such action loses its value if it is resorted to on the slightest pretext. If it is true, as it is true, that no organization can do without such powers, it is equally true that no organization that makes free use of such powers has any right to exist. It cannot. It has then obviously lost the public backing.

WAR AGAINST ORTHODOX SOCIAL CUSTOMS & BARRIERS!
Shree RANJIT'S PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL:
"ADHURI KAHANI"
(UNFINISHED TALE)
Directed by CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
WEST END
THIRD GREAT WEEK!!!
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Monday at 1-30 p.m.

12 Twelfth Glorious Week
Shree RANJIT'S
COLOSSAL CLASSIC:
SANT TULSIDAS
Directed By:
JAYANT DESAI
OPERA HOUSE
DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Monday at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY NEXT!
From 16th Sept.
*MOGHUL—SPLENDOUR COMES TO LIFE ON THE SCREEN!!
*A Pathetic Romance of a Daughter of Wilderness with a Brave Rajput Youth during the days of AKBAR the GREAT!
NEW THEATRES, LTD.'S LATEST SCREEN SENSATION:
'KAPAL-KUNDALA'
Direction: PHANI MAZUMDAR
Who gave you "STREET SINGER"
Music: PUNKAJ MULLICK
Featuring: LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, KAMLESH KUMARI, JAGDEESH, P. MULLIC, Etc.
NEXT SATURDAY, from 16TH SEPTEMBER AT
ROXY
M|s. KAPURCHAND LTD. Release

"SHOCKINGLY REALISTIC"
That is the PUBLIC OPINION on SAGAR'S
MOST EMOTIONAL HUMAN DRAMA of LOVE, LIFE and SACRIFICE:
COMRADES
Or JIVAN SATHI
Starring:
SURENDRA & MAYA
with HARISH & JYOTI
Directed By:
NANDLAL JASHVANTLAL
2ND WEEK
NOW AT
PATHE
DAILY: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE AT 1-30 P.M.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & WED., 13TH
A SUPREME RELEASE!
SUN. 10TH SEPT. MORN. SHOW AT 10 A. M.
FRISCO KID
A WARNER BROS.' PICTURE

PRABHAT'S

ADMI
Directed by:—
SHANTARAM
★ ★ ★
Starring:—
SHAHU MODAK
and
SHANTA HUBLIKAR
at
CENTRAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
MATINEES TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 1-30
★
Distributors:
FAMOUS PICTURES Ltd.
BOMBAY, 4.

MODEST 9th WEEK
BUT AS CROWDED AS THE SECOND!
IMPERIAL
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
SAGAR'S REFRESHING DRAMA of REAL RURAL INDIA
SADHANA
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, BIBBO, PREM ADIB, HARISH
MATINEES AT 1-45 P.M.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, MON., 11TH and WED., 13TH
ZANANA SHOW
On THURS., 14th AT 1-30 P.M.

Ban On Pictorial Documents

SIMLA, September 9.

By a notification issued to-day under the Sea Customs Act, the bringing into India or taking out of India of any document or pictorial representation, photograph, etc., recording any confidential information or information likely to assist the enemy or prejudicial report as defined in the Defence of India Ordinance Rules has been prohibited.—United Press.

CHOLERA DEATHS SHOW INCREASE

Health Conditions In Bombay Province

Health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending September 2:—

The Provincial cholera figures for the week were 118 attacks and 58 deaths against 150-51 reported in the previous week and 191-68 revised figures for that week. These cases were from East Khandesh district 66 cases and 32 deaths against 60-19 reported during the previous week and 84-30 revised figures for that week; Sholapur 23-12; Ahmednagar 13-10; Nasik 7-2; Bijapur 5-1; Poona 3-1, and Satara 1-0.

PLAGUE

Twenty-six cases and 10 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 20-8 reported in the previous week and 33-16 revised figures for that week. Dharwar had 17 cases and 5 deaths against 10-2 reported in the previous week and 13-3 revised figures for that week and Belgaum 9-4.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures, by districts for the week are:—West Khandesh 43-14; Nasik 43-4; East Khandesh 32-3; Ahmednagar 17-1; Sholapur 11-2; Poona 9-2; Satara 7-2; Thana 6-0; Ratnagiri 4-0; Ahmedabad 3-3; Surat 2-0 and Bombay City 6-4. Total 183 attacks and 35 deaths against 167-31 reported in the previous week and 232 cases and 47 deaths revised figures for that week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Two cases and one death from Cerebro-spinal Fever were reported from Bombay City during the week against 5-1 in the previous week.

V. T. RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS

Provident Fund, Pay And Promotions

The Assistant Secretary, V. T. Railwaymen's demands, V. T., writes:—

The annual general meeting of the Administrative and Executive Offices, V. T. Branch, was held on Saturday last, Mr. M. G. Mandpe, presiding. Mr. G. H. Kale, the Secretary of the Branch, placed before the meeting the annual report and statements of accounts for adoption. The statement of accounts showed a surplus of about Rs. 400. The meeting endorsed the demand of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for the Provident Fund provision to every Railway employee.

By another resolution the meeting decided to extend the jurisdiction of the Branch to absorb all categories of the workers at the V. T. Station and Yard.

The following office-bearers for the ensuing year were the elected:—

President. Mr. M. G. Mandpe, Secretary, Mr. D. Solomon, and Assistant Secretary, Mr. N. N. Menon.

REPRESSION IN INDORE

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, Sept. 7.

Sjt. M. R. Nevaskar, Secretary of the Indore City Prajamandal has issued an appeal to the Indore people in which he says that "People should raise a combined voice against this repesssion and request His Highness to return to his State and stop all repressive laws." He says "strange is the state of Indore. Nobody can foretell when his freedom will come to an end. The Civil Liberties of the people are at stake. Such condition should not be tolerated even for a minute. We should demand human right of free citizenship in Indore."

The Prime Minister has informed the President of the Indore Rajya Prajamandal Shree Baijnath Mahodaya to interview him to-day at 3-30 p.m. in the Prime Minister's office.

The Nagara Prajamandal is going to organise a protest public meeting against the growing repression against the Prajamandal and the civil liberties of the Indore subjects.

Story Of 'Athenia' Disaster

'Submarine Broke Surface 800 Yds. Off And Fired Signal'

WASHINGTON: September 8.

The State Department has published a report from the Naval Attaches of the American Embassy in London, stating that after conferring with the officers and crew of the "Athenia," they had established that the torpedo struck the "Athenia" amid ships on the port side, destroyed the bulk-head between the fire-room and the engine-room, shattered an oil-tank and destroyed the stairs to the upper decks from the third class and tourist dining rooms.

THE PASSENGERS TRAPPED IN THE DINING ROOM WERE DROWNED BELOW THE DECKS.

The report cites the evidence of the Quarter-Master that the Submarine conning-tower broke the surface about 801 yards on the port quarter of the "Athenia" and a gun or an explosive signal was fired from the conning-tower.

Cordite was smelt, but no witness heard a shell or saw a shell strike the ship. Only one such discharge was seen.

The Commander of the "Athenia" had reported that it occurred to him that the submarine might be trying to destroy the ship's wireless, but he had no evidence to this effect.

Ruling The Bank

The Bank of England, in the past, was ruled by men who were occupied, besides with other business. In recent years the system has been changing.

The Bank is now run by a "Big Four" of directors, for each of whom it is a full-time concern They are Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor, Mr. Basil Catterns, the Deputy-Governor, M. Edward Holland-Martin, and Sir Otto Niemeyer.

Of these, next to Mr. Norman, Sir Otto is the most prominent personality. He is a director of the Bank of International Settlements, and deals with the Bank's many international interests.

Sir Otto, an Englishman of foreign ancestry, is a former official of the Treasury who, as Controller of Finance there at the age of 39, was much concerned with war debt negotiations after the war

His seduction from the Treasury to the Board of the Bank, twelve years ago, at a salary of £7,000, a year, was an unusual departure.

MUSLIMS & WARDHA EDUCATION

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDNAGAR, (By Mail).

On the 3rd instant, a meeting was arranged by the Muslim District Adult Educational Board, in honour of Messrs. M. Hussein, Member Provincial Adult Education Board and Kh. Kadir Khan, M.L.A., in the premises of the Anglo-Urdu School, here.

Mr. Hussein in the course of his lecture, deplored the present plight of the Muslim communities in the Central Division and exhorted them to keep pace with other communities in social, political and educational matters.

Kh. Kadir Khan, M.L.A., said the formula for Hindu-Muslim unity has already been established through the introduction and propaganda for Hindustani and the Wardha scheme of education. He pleaded emphatically for the establishment of Muslim Society for Maharashtra which could effectively look into the grievances and educational needs of the community.

Mr. Hussein left Ahmednagar, the same evening, for Poona.

TO CHECK HOARDING

IN ORDER TO CHECK INDISCRIMINATE PROFITEERING & HOARDING WE INTEND CONTROLLING OUR STOCK OF IMPORTED LINES. DISTRIBUTION IS ARRANGED TO BE CARRIED ON JUDICIOUSLY IN VERY SMALL LOTS TILL WE BEGIN RECEIVING REGULAR CONSIGNMENTS FROM THE MANUFACTURERS. DEALERS AND RETAILERS IN BOMBAY AND UPCOUNTRY ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO CO-OPERATE WITH US IN MAINTAINING CALM AND ORDER FOR THE SAKE OF CONSUMERS.

CAMA, NORTON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

REFLECTIONS ON THE ROVERS CUP TOURNAMENT

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The All-India Rovers Cup Football Tournament, conducted by the Western India Football Tournament, has just concluded at the Cooperage. It is agreed on all hands that the Tournament this year has not been as great a success as in the last two or three years. The reason is not far to seek. There was no outstanding Indian team in the Tournament. Of course the Bangalore Muslims the holders for the last two years and the only Indian team to win the coveted trophy so far were there. But they were only a skeleton of their old self. Most of their star players like Rahmat, Lakshminarayan Murugesh, Linganna, Karim and last but not the least Atkinson were absent. Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy, who is the local god-father of the team, wailed against the infliction of Rule 33 by the A.I.F.F. which was mainly responsible for disintegrating his side.

RULE 33

I am afraid the Dewan Bahadur hit the wrong nail on the head when he blamed Rule 33 for the failure of his side. It is true this rule prevented some of his players from playing for his side in the Rovers Cup. But that was not the fault of the rule. The fault if any lay with the players and the club concerned. If these players wanted to play for the Bangalore Muslims, they should not have migrated from their own province to Bengal to play for the Mohamedan Sporting and East Bengal Clubs. Evidently something more valuable than provincial or club spirit attracted them to Calcutta. If the Bangalore Muslims had provided them with what they found in Calcutta I am sure they would not have gone to the Eastern Capital.

A NECESSARY RESTRICTION

It was to prevent this migration from one province to another in quest of sport that Rule 33 was passed by A.I.F.F. This is a healthy restriction and as long as Indian soccer remains amateur this part of the rule prohibiting inter-provincial transfer is absolutely necessary. It is up to the authorities of the Bangalore Muslims to see that their players do not go to other provinces. This means a more stringent application of this rule by all the provincial bodies concerned. However, I am really very sorry that the Bangalore Muslims lost the chance of winning the trophy for the third time in succession—a distinction which only two teams have so far attained since the inauguration of the tournament in 1891.

QUANTITY AGAIN FOR QUALITY

It must be said to the credit of the W.I.F.A. Committee that they had tried hard to assemble the best civilian and military teams in India at the Cooperage. If they failed it was not their fault. But I certainly blame them for inviting teams from far-off places like Peshawar, Kohat and Quetta at considerable expense, and none of them were seen in better light than our local talents. "Quality and not quantity" was going to be the watchword of the W.I.F.A. Committee, I was told after last year's experience. But I was surprised to find that last year's mistake was repeated this year. The inevitable result of it was that the W.I.F.A. was needlessly put to a heavy expense by way of travelling expenses to the visiting teams.

LACK OF INTEREST

As Mr. D. Moir President of the W.I.F.A., mentioned at the prize distribution, the Association had suffered financially owing to the lack of public support. No doubt the clerk of the weather and the war had robbed the tournament some of its interest and enthusiasm. It cannot, however, be denied that the poor quality of the fare provided by the contending teams was mainly responsible for the lack of public support. There was another reason why the gates failed to swell. It was the absence of Muslims in large number.

BAD POLICY

During the last few years the W.I.F.A. has made it a point to encourage Muslim teams in particular from upcountry. Undoubtedly it has created a good deal of interest among the Muslim population of Bombay. But the result is that when Muslim teams fail, their enthusiasm dries up. Unless the old policy of supporting Indian teams without any distinction of caste or creed is resuscitated, the future of Indian football in Bombay is not very bright.

ARMY WIN AGAIN

After two years, the Rovers Cup has gone back to the Army, the 28th Field Regiment Royal Artillery from Mhow, having won it. There is no doubt that they thoroughly deserved the championship. They conquered four of the most fancied teams in the tournament namely Wiltshire Regiment Bangalore, Muslims, Calcutta Rangers and Howrah District Association XI, one after the other in a most convincing manner. It is true they had nothing brilliant or spectacular in their play, but they were exceedingly dashing and vigorous in their methods. As a matter of fact, it was the latter which in civilian parlance is called rough tactics, was mainly responsible for their success.

HOWRAH'S BAD LUCK

It is a matter of great pity that the Howrah District Association, who became the runners-up, had to take the field with a dipleted side in the final match. Were they able to field the combination which had overwhelmed the King's own Royal Regiment from Madras, Conquerors of the Meakin Cup winners, 'the Kosbies' lay four goals to nil, I feel certain that they would have carried away the Cup to Calcutta. Unfortunately, four of their players—among them their centre forward, Jones and centre-half, Osman—had to go back to Calcutta prior to the final engagement as they could not obtain an extension of their leave.

DURATION OF TOURNAMENT

This bring me to the question of the duration of the tournament. Although I readily concede that those who come here to participate in the tournament should have sufficient leave before they decide to make the journey, I cannot help feeling that the competition is dragged too long. "One match a day, keeps many teams away" has almost become a proverb with many up-country teams. When the tournament grows to an inordinate length, players and the public get tired and fed up. The fatigue is well reflected on the matches as well as the stands. Something will have to be done in future to curtail the duration of the Tournament. The best thing would be to reduce the number of entries to about 25, if more than one match a day cannot be arranged with convenience and confidence.

HUSTLING TACTICS

However Hoverah is more than satisfied with their final position, with a much weaker side than the Calcutta Rangers they succeeded in reaching the final round. They can now boast of an achievement which the redoubtable Mohan Bagans and the Mohamedan Sporting alone could attain. The elimination of the Rangers by the Mhow Gunners was really very disappointing. They were practically hustled out of the tournament. If the match was played on a more scientific basis, the Rangers would have romped home easily. However they were destined not to win the trophy. The withdarwal of the 3rd Field Brigade Royal Artillery from the Semi-Finals was also rather unfortunate. Since the Gunners from Mhow were allowed to continue their confreres from Kirkee might have been given the opportunity also. Of course the military authorities know their business best. At any rate, it was a matter of disappointment to the public.

REFEREES

Refereeing generally and appointment of referees in particular left much to be desired. Every body had nothing but praise for the old veterans, Eagle and Ridley, who turned out frequently to supervise or to keep the lines. But most people think that they have now long passed the age for this kind of work—especially in first class tournaments. Hibbert and Hudson are no longer the swift and active referees, they used to be. They cannot follow up the games properly, and therefore make glaring mistakes. I have heard many criticisms from regular goers of the Cooperage about the manner in which the authorities have treated S. Ghosh. He is unquestionably the best referee in Bombay, and perhaps in India. But he was allowed to grow cold feet! I shall discuss other problems of the Cooperage in a subsequent article.

WHY WORRY?

START TAKING
J. N. SETHNA'S
MAHILA JIWAN

Specially used by Modern girls and women to become active, Healthy, strong and sturdy. Mahila Jiwan is a well-tried remedy for general debility and all other diseases familiar to women only. Try a bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
CHIMANLAL P. SHAH,
Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

USE VITAFIX ← YOUNG MEN

Why permit LOSSES (peculiar to your age and sex) sap your vitality? Stop them at once with Gambers' famous Herbal specific "VITAFIX" and pave the way to glorious manhood. VITAFIX is sold on MONEY-BACK Guarantee. You run no risk in using it, for you either get results or your money back. Obtain a bottle today from any leading chemist or direct from us. Rs. 2/12 per Full Course of 100 tablets, Re. 1/- per 32 tablets. By post /4/- extra. You have to use 4 tablets daily. Write, or call, at once for valuable FREE literature.

BRIJMOHAN & Co.,
Pfaff Bldg., Phirozeshaw Mehta Rd.,
Bombay, 1. Phone: 30230.

JUNAGADH EMBARGO ON GRAIN AND FODDER

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

The Junagadh State authorities have specially placed an embargo on the export of grains, fodder and grass from the State limits. Besides, the export of groundnuts, cereals and cottonseeds is also prohibited. Div which has a permanent dealing in these commodities, is only exempted from this order.

IN SABAR KANTHA AGENCY.

Since the Thana Circles, Managed States, Talukas and Estates in the Sabar Kantha Agency including Sadra Division, have been seriously affected by the failure of the monsoon, the Resident, Western India States Agency, has ordered the postponement of the execution of civil decrees upto 15th July, 1940, which may be pending against the Talukdars, the Bhagdars, the Matadars and the cultivators concerned, exception cases where the parties concerned, desire to continue the proceedings.

Applications for execution will however be accepted by the courts concerned as usual in order to save limitation.

The Talukas of Rajpera, Bagusara, and about three-quarters of a dozen more have promulgated the Registration of the Foreigners' Act 1939 and have appointed the Political Agents of the areas concerned as the Provincial Registration officers.

Asked To Furnish Security

(From Our Correspondent).
AJMER, (By Mail).

The case against Mr. E. E. Mahon in the Court of the City Magistrate, Ajmer for assaulting Ram Singh, porter, with a sharp tool was decided by the Magistrate on the September 1. The alleged assailant has been asked to furnish security for good behaviour for one year. Ram Singh who was suspended on account of filing the case against his Assistant Foreman has been reinstated.

Saturday's Races At Poona

HOW'S THAT & FIGHTING FORCE WIN FOR MR. SVAMVUR

Obaid Shines On Coeur Brule

(From Our Racing Correspondent).

There was a fairly large crowd to witness some tolerably good sport at Poona yesterday. The racing was carried out in fine weather and the going had recovered sufficiently to make the conditions more racing-like.

First favourites fared none too well, though some the winners were freely supported. For Mr. A. Svamvur who is a keen patron of the sport, it was a highly profitable afternoon. How's That and Fighting Force scored in his colours. The former was ridden by W. G. Thompson, whose successes in the face of keen competition, are now few and far between Sid. Meekings steered Fighting Force to victory and J. Ruiz saddled both winners.

R. Eude, the French lightweight, went ahead in the winning Jockeys' list when winning on Taj al Farat. Britt had a blank afternoon, a third on Star of Kashmir in division III of the Arabian Plate, being his best effort of the afternoon.

HOW'S THAT'S STYLISH WIN

That he is a pretty useful galloper without being brilliant How's That demonstrated when accounting for the opposition in the Rufford Plate. He was not hard pressed to beat the better favoured Mohalebbi who will, however, pick up a race before the close down. Cartoon was a minor placegetter and has apparently not outlived his sphere of usefulness.

Left in preference to his stable companion Diagonal the Australian bred Fighting Force carried the Svamvur jacket to victory in Division I of the Rufford Plate. Pompeian was another course scratching. The betting favoured Gangasagar II, but he did not have a hand in the fighting. The luckless Billard played the role of runner-up to Fighting Force and Bastion filled a placing.

Consistency had its due reward when Coeur Brule triumphed in the Egerton Handicap. It was only by a head that he scored from the none too generous Night Alarm, but incidentally gave the crack Arab jockey Obaid his first success this season. Royal Task finding the conditions more to his liking was in the money, but he is hardly the same horse he was two seasons ago.

DEFIES PENALTY

A penalty for a recent success could not stop Eager Tit from winning the Home Bred Handicap. She was very capably handled by Evans and won with some degree of comfort from King's Wine, Wunderbar and several others. Among the beaten division were the well fancied Blue Tinsel, Boat Drill and Harbour Light.

The market choice in the Iraq Plate Mr. Manton's good horse Wheel of Fortune had to strike his flag to Taj al Farat who led all the way and won easily. Sarkhat proved the best of the others, but could not pull out enough to win. For a horse who won so convincingly the other day Burgess gave a doleful display.

Only one of the three divisions of the Arabian Plate was won by the favourite. Banash Amer, confirmed the good opinion formed of him when he won at his first outing by taking Division III. On this occasion he was ridden by Maxwell who, it transpired, was badly kicked at the start. Though obviously in pain he rode a great finish, but did not meet any further engagements during the afternoon. He was to have ridden Eager Tit and Meddlesome and should have had at least one more winning success since Eager Tit scored easily in the hands of W. T. Evans. Saad Faruq and Star of Kashmir filled the lesser placings in this event.

WINNER FOR ALI ASKER

M. Ali Asker saddled his only winner of the afternoon when Gaurisanker scored in Division II at the expense of the newcomer Sabhan Hamid, Amnavar and nineteen others. Neither Mujbil al Arab nor Faruq Pasha, both considerably supported were in the fighting at the all-important end.

Samah won Division I in the Kolhapur jacket in a manner which presages further successes. He was followed home by Jabbar and Marsumi Pasha while Wadia, the first favourite, was right out of the picture.

The Daily Double returned a dividend of Rs. 61|8 and the Daily Treble was also won, the lucky investors receiving Rs. 3,447.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Div. I.
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs 400; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938 once 4 lbs. twice 7lbs. oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies. 14 hands and under 4lbs.
To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.
Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs. Extra.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SAMAH, 8-10, Yeshwant Devne 1
Mr. Shahkir's JABBAR, 8-5, Virsingh 2
Mr. Saggar Mahomed's MARSUMI PASHA, 7-10, Babu Rama 3
Mr. Saleh Mehdi's REGENT, 8-8, Y. S. Khan 4
Not run: Mun Mohan 9-0. Mahboobat Tariq 8-10.
Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute, 41 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 93 for win, Rs. 64. Rs. 75 and Rs. 105 for places.
Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE ARABIAN PLATE Div II.
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs. twice 7lbs. oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs
Mrs. S. Bose's GAURISHANKER, 8-9, Raffaele 1
Mr. Mahomed Amin's SABHAN HAMID. 8-2, Whiteside 2
Mr. H. R. Somekh's AMNAWAR. 8-2, Burn 3
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's LUCKY LAD, 8-6, Fazal Rehman 4
Not run: Raisana 8-2.
Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 3 lengths. Shorthead.
Time: 1 minute, 39 1|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 81 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 74 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by M. Ali Asker

THE ARABIAN PLATE Div. III
Distance—7 Furlongs
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs 400; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs. twice 7lbs. oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BANASH AMER, 8-3, Maxwell 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SA'AD FARUQ. 8-12, R. Cook 2
Mr. A. K. Hamadi's STAR OF KASHMIR, 8-12, E. Britt 3
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MUWAFAK, 8-12, Eude 4
Not run: Shalfa 9-1, Prince Hishan 8-12, Shapoor 8-9.
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, 1|2 length.
Time: 1 min. 38 2 5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs 16, Rs. 40 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE HOME BRED HANDICAP
Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs 700; Third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A".
Mrs. M. Clarke's EAGER TIT, 9-9, Evans 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's KING'S WINE, 8 3, Burn 2
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's WUNDERBAR, 8-0, Raffaele 3
The Maharaja of Kashmir's HARBOUR LIGHT, 8-10, E. Britt 4
Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1|2 length.
Time: 1 minute, 44 2|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 66 for win, Rs 28, Rs. 58 and Rs. 68 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE RUFFORD PLATE Div II.
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs 1,000; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT, 8-6, Thompson 1
Mr S. C. Woodward's MOHALEBBI, 9-0, Rylands 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and Shri Paswanji Saheba of Idar's CARTOON, 8-4, (cd. 8-6), J. White 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHY NOT, 7-13, Meekings 4
Not run: Applelite 8-10, Autoland 8-10, Lord Byron 8-8.
Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1|2 length.
Time: 1 minute, 28 3 5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 18 and Rs. 44 for places.
Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE IRAQ PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class I
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's TAJ AL FARAT, 8-8, Eude 1
Mr. Manton's WHEEL OF FORTUNE, 8-13, Morley .. 2
Madame Neim's SARKHAT, 8-5, Evans 3
The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s SHIRLEY TEMPLE, 8-5, Raffaele 4
Not run: Three Diamonds 8-13.
Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by K. H. Hall.
THE EGERTON HANDICAP
Distance—1 1/4 Miles
Winner Rs 1,700; Second Rs 600; Third Rs. 250.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr. M. C. Patel's COEUR BRULE, 9-7, Obaid 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's NIGHT ALARM, 7-11, Eude 2
Messrs J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers' ROYAL TASK, 8-12, Burn 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's BUNNY SMITH, 8-4, Raffaele 4
Not run: Reliable 7-4.
Tote paid Rs. 76 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by owner.

THE RUFFORD PLATE. Div I
Distance—7 Furlongs
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs 1,000; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. A. Svamvur's FIGHTING FORCE, 8-2, Meekings 1
Mrs. A. Moore's BILLARD, 8-0, H. McQuade 2
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's BASTION, 9-2, Selby 3
Mr. A. Higgins' CERCELLO, 9-1, Morley 4
Not run: Diagonal 8-11, Pompeian 8-7.
Tote paid Rs. 73 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 27 and Rs. 81 for places.
Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

Famine Relief In Palitana

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, Sept. 7.

As soon as the Resident, W. I. S. A. was telegraphically informed by the Central Government of the outbreak of war on 3rd instant, he lost no time in communicating telegraphically this piece of news to individual rulers who issued extraordinary issues of their Durbari "Gazette" to acquaint their own subjects of this emergency.

The Palitana Ruler has called upon the public not to make any collections for any purpose. As to the famine relief in the State, he has asked the revenue authorities to sell more than 20,000 maunds of grass at 4 annas a maund to the Mahajan and to loan them the use of state buildings to stock grass free of rent. Besides, he has also arranged to give the same amount of grass free of charge for public use under one condition that the cartage of this grass from the village lands should be borne by the Mahajan. He has further ordered that no one should collect any famine relief fund in the State limits without the previous sanction of the authorities.

On the approaching birthday anniversary of the Heir-Apparent, the Palitana Durbar has notified the withdrawal of octroi duty on hand woven and hand spun khaddar, besides the export duty on cloth "Pankara" made from the imported mill yarn, manufactured in the State limits.

Dozen Injured In Communal Fracas

FATEGARH, September 9.

A communal fracas resulting in injuries to dozens is reported from village Kuankhera

The trouble appears to have arisen over a Hindu girl who was alleged to have been sheltered by the Muslims of Kuankhera and whose custody was demanded by the Hindus of the neighbouring villages. There was a short altercation followed by fracas.

The Superintendent of Police rushed to the spot and the situation has now been brought under control after the arrest of 15 Hindus.—United Press.

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND WADIA COLLEGE

The opening ceremony of the Vicaji D. B. Taraporevala Institute of Science of the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, will be performed at the College premises on Tuesday, the 12th instant at 4-50 p.m., when His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley will perform the opening ceremony and Her Excellency Lady Lumley will grace the occasion by her presence.

India Goes To Hollywood!

How They Filmed "The Rains Came"

BY A. J. PATEL,

THE well-known Bombay pictorialist who is at present in Hollywood, helping Twentieth-Century Fox in connection with the production of Louis Bromfield's novel on India, "The Rains Came."

When the Hollywood studios produce a picture they have to put this in front of the whole world, which consists of people of different ideas and temperament. They have to be careful for every minor detail, and they also have to be careful to see that nothing is overdone or underdone. To do this, they have to produce a picture in a studio which consists of each and everything. It engages several thousand people to do the work so naturally it requires several million dollars to do justice to the work.

I think it may perhaps give you a better idea if I tell you the details, based upon a particular picture, as you will be able to follow better, in case you have read the story.

A Story Of India

Mr. Louis Bromfield drew in "The Rains Came" a story of India with its teeming, suffering millions behind a modern India where enlightened Maharajas and scholars are carrying the country to the heights of its ancient glory.

The writer portrays in this, Lord Esketh, the money-mad Englishman who thought money was the only means of buying things, and his wife, Lady Esketh, was interested more in her husband's money than a thing called love, and Major Safti, an Indian doctor, whose ideals of life may be a question of pride for several Indians, and the Maharani, a lady so venerable that her very sight was enough to impress her dignity.

To paint such and other various characters, all the writer had to do was to paint them in his mind, and to write them in his book. No one ever thought how difficult it might be for a casting director to get each character of the description given in the story.

When the book was out in the beginning of last year, the studios thought of making a picture of this, and the first thing they had to do was to complete the research work on the picture. This research work meant that they had to get exact details of the various points in connection with story, they had to get the details of the costumes worn by the people in that territory, they had to make the buildings, and over and above that, they had to teach these customs to the various players taking part in the story. It may not be a matter of any trouble to an Indian to wear a "Dhoti" but it may be difficult for a Hollywood player to hold it without suspenders or a belt, even though he may manage to wear one. It was not always easy to make each and everything in the studio, and when it came to the description of the Orient, the studio authorities in every department had to be pretty careful, as they are not so much accustomed to various details of the Orient, and might offend someone. Every trouble was taken to get the minor details of this research, and no money nor time was spared to do the whole job as complete as possible.

BRENDA JOYCE, the 18-year-old 'discovery,' who is playing the role of Fern in "The Rains Came."

Imported From India

I had to do the research work which took several months and also several odd things were bought from India and shipped to the studio to use as the property in the settings. This property consisted of particular utensils, cots (charpais), hubble bubbles, mats, and some living animals which were not available in America. The research work was started on one side, while on the other, the studio was busy in adapting "The Rains Came" to the scenario form. In other words, to adapt this story for the screen. Adapting the story to the screen meant a struggle between the writer and the studio as the writer hoped that none of his ideals would be killed, and the studio thought that they could not do justice if the same situation was maintained. This necessitated adding another party in the field, and that was the Music Department, to create the musical atmosphere behind the whole structure, which the writer did not write in his book. They had to create the proper tempo and also had to be careful that the music played by them was eastern and not western.

TYRONE POWER AS AN INDIAN!

The casting of the players was one of the most difficult questions, as stated before, most of them had to play the parts of Oriental people, which is so different from their ordinary customs. The interesting cast included Tyrone Power who plays the part of Major Safti, the symbolism of the best man in the whole of India. Myrna Loy was borrowed from M-G-M to play the part of Lady Esketh, and George Brent came from Warner Bros. to play Tom Ransome, the Anglo-American who found love in the sweet freshness of a missionary's daughter. Coming to the missionary's daughter, Fern Simon, the case became a difficult problem to solve. A few months search, interviewing hundreds of girls including celebrities on Broadway stage and the movies, making actual screen tests of 58 girls, the studio found Brenda Joyce, who had never worked before in the movies. She was the calmest newcomer to go before the cameras. She was drenched to the skin in a cloudburst on the first day on the set, she was coached in her movie scenes by Tom Moore, a star of the silent days. It was also a job for the director when he had to use an electric heater to warm her up her first film kiss because she was so cold from nervousness. If you have read the story, you can thus understand Fern, and you can also understand how difficult it was to get such a character. It was really a great achievement for the studio to get such a wonderful star like Brenda Joyce for this roll.

Others in the cast included Nigel Bruce as Lord Esketh, and Maria Cuspenskay to play the part of the Maharani. The cast included also Mary Nash, Marjorie Rambeau, H. B. Warner, and various others.

Clarence Brown, one of the highest paid directors of Hollywood, directed the picture and has produced a picture which is not only true but has not done any injustice to the country where the story happened. And so everybody got busy.

The sets are built all at one time, and it was really a task to make the new things look old. Especially through the orient, they had to show the half broken houses, old villages, gates, cow sheds, and several other such things which ought to look old. There are specialists in the studios who make new things look old, and they also know how to make it. It may amuse

(Continued on page 29)

A. J. PATEL and LOUIS BROMFIELD inspecting some of the cattle taken from India to Hollywood, for scenes in "The Rains Came."

"WAITING LIST" FOR CINE TECHNICIANS

With a view to help unemployed Technicians in the Motion Picture Industry and also for the purpose of recommending to employer technicians to suit their requirements, the association of Cine Technicians of India maintain "Waiting List". Prospective employers are requested to communicate with the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Association of Cine Technicians of India, 108, Dadar Main Road, Bombay—14.

INDIA GOES TO HOLLYWOOD!

(Continued from page 28)

you to know that the minutest details were followed in this, and even the wearing off of the wood in the door-way was done in such a way that it shows the wear of the number of years desired. The brisk houses and the village roads were constructed in such a way that it gives the whole atmosphere of a real village. Building of such rugged sets costs some times more than building a palace, as the latter is simpler to build. The interior settings, and especially the Maharani's palace, were made on the oriental style, following the very smallest description. They have been careful also not to use any improper properties in the sets, and for this reason, various things were brought from India.

A Costly Flood

When I talk of the flood scenes in the picture "The Rains Came" one may be surprised to know that within a small area, proportionately more water was used than even in an actual flood. 33 million gallons of water was used to get the desired effect of the rains, flood and earthquake, and various motions were employed to create the proper waves and the rushing of the water. In one scene, while taking the flood coming over the whole city, the water raised to such a high level that it went over the camera level, but before you get a shock whether the camera man was drowned or not, please hold it, as the camera was placed in a glass box and they were all well protected. The miniature sets used for these flood scenes were not so much miniature when it took acres of space to erect them. It is also difficult to make an earthquake by human power, as several types of gadgets are employed to break all the buildings at one shock of earthquake—earthquake at the command of the Director. This earthquake destroyed the precious things brought for the picture, such as costly chandeliers and draperies. Everything was lost except the camera records, and the camera records the picture. It also cost the studio some money to build the sets and to destroy them by flood. It will give you an idea of the heavy expense when I say that the flood and the earthquake settings cost the studio Rs. 1,00,000.

It is not only a matter of cost but it is a matter of perseverance when the actors have to work in such scenes where there is rain or flood and sometimes they have to undergo the suffering from colds, etc. Several of the actors caught cold while filming "The Rains Came." Once a monkey chewed the finger of Mr. George Brent and they had to be pretty careful of the horns of the Indian cows that were not accustomed to seeing American faces. About a dozen cameras were used to film particular sequences which could not be duplicated.

Lady Lumley broadcasting on "The Part Bombay Women Can Play In The Present Situation" from the A.I.R. Station, Bombay.

National Resolve To Combat Disease

Centre And Provinces Join Hands: Forty Years Of Progress In Public Health

With a deeper realisation of the importance of public health problems, there has begun to arise a new determination to combat ill-health and suffering by organised effort, and this national awakening to realities is one of the most hopeful developments any public health officer could desire to witness, says Col. Sir A. J. H. Russell, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in his last Annual Report for 1937.

"The public health movement in India has now gained a considerable momentum and may be expected to effect in increasing measure its true purpose, that of improving the physical well-being of the people of India and of enlarging their capacity for enjoyment of life."

Reviewing the main features of the development of public health administration in this country since the beginning of the present century, Col. Russell says, that "to obtain a balance picture, it is necessary to take the long view and those experienced observers who are able to look back over the past thirty to forty years can note with satisfaction that great advance have gradually but steadily been made. Not only so, but the 'tempo' of development has markedly increased in many different directions during the past 10-15 years and there seems every hope that, provided nothing untoward interferes, the pace will quicken still further. The outstanding feature of these years, without any doubt, is the increasing interest of Governments and of the educated public in the great problems associated with the ill-health, pain and suffering affecting such large numbers of the people of this country."

The primary requirements for improving the public health is the provision of trained health staffs in urban and rural areas. The transference of public health to Provincial Governments after the Government of India Act of 1919 was followed by a steady progress in this direction. While some provinces have made greater advance than others, the desire for improvement is to be found everywhere, and it may be confidently anticipated that health staffs will gradually be provided all over the country.

SCOPE FOR CO-ORDINATION.

Decentralisation of public health administration has necessitated the creation of an organisation whose object should be to co-ordinate provincial activities and to promote a greater and more uniform advance of public health in India. For these purposes the Central Advisory Board of Health has been inaugurated, its members comprising representatives of the Government of India, the Health Ministers of Provincial Governments, a number of Indian States and members of the Central Legislatures. While no statutary functions have been assigned to the Board, the discussions which have taken place at its two meetings have shown that its proceedings command a wide interest

A special committee appointed by the Board has issued a comprehensive report on "Maternity and Child Welfare Work in India" which lays down the policy for future development of this branch of public health activity in the provinces. Other committees have been entrusted with the task of investigating similar important problems such as those of 'leprosy," control," "food adulteration" and "inoculation of pilgrims attending festival centres."

In addition, the Board has recommended to the provinces the desirability of investigating, by means of local joint committees, common public health problems affecting civil, railway and military populations, while discussions on other matters of interprovincial concern, such as controlling cholera epidemics, have also taken place. Thus it may be seen that the scope for the activities of the Board in co-ordinating public health work all over the country is immense, and it may be expected that its usefulness will grow with the lapse of years.

PROHIBITION IN ORISSA

CUTTACK, Sept. 8.

The Orissa Legislative Assembly discussed the Prohibition Bill today.

Replying to a warning given by Opposition members to move with caution in the matter of Prohibition, the Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dube, Minister for Local Self-Government stated that it was a difficult proposition for a poor province like Orisa to sustain a loss of about Rs. 35,00,000, and the Government were contemplating fresh taxations to make up the deficit.

The Minister outlined the policy and said that total prohibition would be first introduced in Balasore district and then it would be extended to other districts.—United Press.

Help Adams Wylie Hospital

The Secretary of the Adams Wylie Hospital Appeal Fund Committee writes:—

You are earnestly asked to support the Adams Wylie Hospital Week to be held from September 13th to 18th. Now that the certainty of War has come upon us, our Hospital more than ever before needs your support.

The Ball at the Eros will have a first class Cabaret, arranged by Miss Crosby. The children's Cinema Tea will have Micky Mouse and Donald Duck in abundance and the entertainment at the Regal will have among its performers, Miss Judy Bennett, Miss Vecqueray, Mehli Mehta, Miss Margaret Gough, Mr. Harry Potter, Olga Athaide and other well-known figures in Bombay.

These three shows are full of promise and by helping this cause you will really enjoy excellent entertainment and will be assisting a very noble work

KATHIAWAR STATES' S. O. S. TO MAHATMA

Position Deteriorating

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8.

The President of the Kathiawar Rajsthan Prajasangh, has sent the following were to Mahatma Gandhiji, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Jawaharlal Nehr and Pattabhi Sitaramaiya:—

"Remind Limbdi repression. Rajkot attitude disappointing. Similarly other states. Residency and Central Government turning deaf ear. Request State's problems prominence".

Rajgarh Ban On Vaidya

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Sept 7.

The Rajgarh State is, it seems, trying to give a lead in repression of Prajamandals to the Central India States.

The Rajgarh Prajamandal is an affiliated body with the Central India States' People's Conference and the All-India States' People's Conference.

The General Secretary of the Central India States People's Conference Mr. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya had recently paid a visit to the Rajgarh State, interviewed the State Dewan and tried to persuade the Dewan to give up repression and allow the Prajamandal to function and carry out peaceful and constitutional activities. But the State Dewan refused to give any chance to the Prajamandal to work in Rajgarh States.

Now the General Secretary Mr. Vaidya has received a prohibitory order under Section 144 from the Biaora Magistrate banning his entry into the Rajgarh State.

RAJKOT, Sept. 9.

Mr. E. C. Gibson, Resident of the Western India States Agency told the Associated Press that all states under the jurisdiction of the Agency have placed their services as well as resources at the disposal of the Government of India.

"Shocking State Of Affairs"

"Faulty Tournament System That Makes Wrong Type Of Players Take Up Tennis"

Foreign 'Authority' Indicts Players Who Become "Glutted With Exaggerated And False Luxury"

Writing under the caption "Games and Players" a feature columnist of the "Manchester Guardian" has taken the prevailing tournament system in tennis in Great Britain, to task with some exceptionally caustic remarks. Commenting on the "new system of making money from exhibition matches" the writer indicts the tournament system in the following unmistakable words:

Unmistakable Words

"THE WHOLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IS RATHER SHOCKING AND IS AS MUCH THE FAULT OF THE TOURNAMENT SYSTEM AS ANYTHING ELSE. THIS SYSTEM HAS HAD THE RESULT THAT THE WRONG TYPE OF PEOPLE TAKES UP THE GAME IN A SERIOUS WAY."

As the problem of players expenses is one which continues to rack the brains of athletic organizations all over the sports world, we append—for the particular benefit of our readers in India—the following further remarks of the "Guardian's" columnist as representing the candid, well-thought-out opinion of an acknowledged authority.

"To judge from a conversation heard at a tournament recently the young man player who is just beginning to find his feet in tournaments is sometimes rather a menace. This conversation ran on the lines of how to make money by playing in tournaments without upsetting the L. T. A. and also as to whether certain tournaments provided money with which drinks and other things could be bought.

Shocking State Of Affairs

A new system of making money from exhibition matches appears to have been discovered. A certain player has been approached with regard to giving an exhibition match, and the promoters wish to know what his or her fee is. The player replies that they cannot and do not charge a fee, but that their father, mother or pseudo-secretary always travels with them and will need so much in expenses. This, in all seriousness was heard being discussed by a young player with his father, who was quite amused at the prospect of making something if his son ever reached the exhibition standard. The idea too of tournament committees allowing players pocket-money is equally abhorrent because the present day tournament "regular" does not often seem disposed to present his beaten opponent with a drink or even to use the pocket-money for the legitimate purpose of tipping the servants at the place he or she is staying. The whole state of affairs is rather shocking and is as much the fault of the tournament system as anything else. This system has had the result that the wrong type of people takes up the game in a serious way.

False Luxury

Many players play purely with the idea of getting something out of the game. They find that by being able to hit a ball over a net a little bit better than someone else they possess the entree to places quite beyond their standards. They find they can travel, eat, and generally enjoy themselves in first-class hotels, which neither they nor their parents could afford, at no cost at all, and they become glutted with a life of exaggerated and false luxury. Luckily the culprits are not many, but they are the sort of young players who come into dinner in a large hotel in a highly coloured check sports jacket and grey trousers, whereas the average overseas player, who may not know the conventions of the country, has the decency to put on a dark suit. They also fail to call anyone "sir" or stand up when a lady is present and, in this respect, they could take a fine lesson from the Harward and Yale teams which were recently in the country. No more courteous crowd could be found."

RAIPUR FOOTBALL

Athletic Club's Narrow Victory In Exciting Final

(From A Correspondent)

RAIPUR.

About 10,000 persons witnessed the final of the Friends' Association Club foot-ball challenge Shield and Cup Tournament played here on Wednesday September 6. The match was played between the Athletic Club and B. N. Rly. Recreation Club, Raipur. Both teams were quite strong and soccer of a high standard was witnessed.

Full time arrived without a goal having been scored. Extra time of fifteen minutes was played. During the second half when there wenre hardly three minutes for the game to be over, the Atheletic team scored the only goal. The goalies of both the teams gave fine displays.

Mrs. Mone, wife of Mr. N. T. Mone the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur distributed the trophies to the winners and the runners up after which Mr. L. L. Purohit B.A. LL.B. Pleader was "At Home" to the guests. Mr F. R. Lodha, Hony. Secy. F.A.C. managed the tournament capably and Seth S. D. Dammani, Mr. K. C. Parakh, Mr. H. L. Jain, Mr. B. C. Baid, helped to make it a success.

Indo-Polish Association

Slavonik Studies To Be Carried On In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

With the benediction of Poet Rabindranath Tagore an association to be known as the Indo-Polish Association has been formed in Calcutta by several eminent persons, including Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, Dr. Nihar Roy and Mr. Amal Home. The Poet has consented to be the President of the Association.

On the eve of his departure for the Mungpo Hills to-day, Poet Tagore gave a message on the formation of the Association, in the course of which he stresses the need of maintaining close ties between India and the great humanity of the West. He says:

"It is particularly important to-day that the civilised man should remember his common heritage and save the inner sanctuary of culture from the fury of collective passions. To us it is a matter of deep satisfaction that the Polish people, with whom we share the common Aryan traditions, have once more been brought near to us. This Association will make us realise our affinities and develop them through artistic and scholarly collaboration. With warm sympathy and respect India responds to the gesture of friendship made by the Polish Nation in providing for Slavonic and Polish studies in Calcutta. Mutual trust and co-operation begun at this hour will surely lead to days of lasting beneficence when the civilisation has passed through a terrible crisis.—United Press.

KHADI MOVEMENT FORGES AHEAD

Substantial Increase In Wages For Spinners And Carders

The following is a Summary of the annual Report (for 1938) of the All-India Spinners Association Ahmedabad:

The year 1938 will be considered important in the development of the Khadi Movement for two reasons.

The Branches of the Association and the organizations affiliated to it were able to effect during the year substantial increase in the wages of the spinners and carders. Secondly, the change in the political conditions increased the demand for Khadi and this led to an expansion of the production activities throughout the country with the result that a very much larger number of village population was provided with work.

ADEQUATE WAGE.

The question of adequate wages is of great importance in the working out of the objects for which Khadi work stands. The Council of the Association by its resolution of October, 1935, adopting the new policy, had laid down that the "mission of the Association is to make every home in India self-sufficing through Khadi with reference to its clothing requirements and to promote the welfare of spinners who are the least paid among khadi artisans and all others engaged in the different cotton processes beginning with growing of cotton and ending with the weaving of Khadi" and had specifically required the Association Branches to "fix a suitable standard of spinning wages so that spinners may at least receive a minimum wage calculated on the basis of eight hour's efficient work, sufficient at least to procure clothing (20 yards per year) and maintenance in accordance with a scientifically prescribed scale of minimum food requirements." In accordance with resolution, the Branches of the Association made earnest efforts towards increasing the rates of spinning taking into accounts the conditions prevailing in their Provinces and the Council of the Association considering the proposals submitted by the various Branches passed a resolution at its meeting held at Delhi in September 1938, laying down a minimum scale of rates on the basis of 3 annas for eight hours' efficient work for all provinces. This standard has now been adopted by all the Branches. The standard, however, in C.P., Maharashtra and Gujarat is higher than this.

PRODUCTION:

Expansion of production activities is, another important feature of the progress made during this year. The village population all over the country is in the grip of terrible poverty and they are in dire need of subsidiary occupation. Hand-spinning being the most suitable occupation for the people residing in the villages, there is strong demand for it, particularly in those parts where the people are destitute and suffering owing to chronic unemployment. Khadi workers are naturally keen to meet this demand but it is obvious that this work can only be increased to the extent the Khadi produced can be disposed off, even when the necessary capital and trained workers required for carrying on this work are available. In the year 1937 a favourable atmosphere was created for the Khadi movement by the establishment of the Congress Ministries in seven Provinces and the demand for Khadi increased to a considerable extent. This increased demand necessitated and brought about a quick expansion of production activities all over the country.

CAPITAL AND SALE.

The field for Khadi activities is, however, extensive and considerable amount of capital and ready sale of cloth produced are necessary in order to enable the Association to meet the heavy demand from the village population for this work all over the country. The Association can train up workers as required for the service of new centres that may have to be started, but its resources in respect of capital and capacity for sale are limited. The Congress Ministries can, however, help the Association to serve a larger number by offering adequate facilities in these directions. In this connection, the following resolution was passed by the Council at its meeting at Delhi in September 1938:—

"This Council resolves to convey its thanks to the Congress Ministries in the different provinces for the assistance they have rendered to Khadi work and considering the possibilities of further development requests them:

To make suitable arrangements for providing loans without interest to meet the requirements of capital for increasing work.

To purchase Khadi produced by the A. I. S. A. or Organizations certified by it for the cloth requirements of the various Government departments.

To use handspun yarn produced by the A. I. S. A. with payment of adequate wages to spinners for the development of handloom industry, as has been done by the Orissa Government.

The year witnessed a welcome increase in the rates of spinning and consequently a greater demand for this work on the part of the village population There was also an increased demand for Khadi in the beginning of this year, and this naturally brought about an expansion in the production activities. The work, however, had to be curtailed in the latter part of the year on account of the slackening of demand. The progressive rise effected in the rates of spinning and carding combined with the technical improvements made in the process of work, have helped to realise vividly the possibilities of this work offers in the direction of securing a higher standard of life for the village population and have actually aroused keenest expectations in their minds. It is however obvious that this activity can be developed and expanded only if Khadi is taken up as quickly as it is produced. It is hoped that the generous public will accord its fullest support and enable the Association to offer this work to all those in the rural areas who desire to benefit by it.

Denmark: Land Of The Co-ops.

THERE ONE SEES NEITHER THE VERY RICH NOR THE VERY POOR

(The political structures and social and economic systems that operate in the Scandinavian countries are unique in their conception and rise in broad relief against those prevailing in other countries of Europe. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who has just completed a tour of these countries, narrates the story of these little democracies, of their co-operative and socialist existence. Little known outside, the Scandinavian countries have much that the world at large may learn and profit. Little bright stars hanging over the dark horizon of the European Continent, they tell a story at once romantic and thrilling. In the following articles Mrs. Kamaladevi deals with Denmark, which juts out like a tongue from the mouth of the ugly and crude Nazi land, Germany).

"We are a very democratic people" is what you hear from everybody on every occasion in Scandinavia, until you almost begin to wonder, whether my lady doth not protest too much. But she really is not. The Scandinavians have many reasons to be proud of their achievements, and although Scandinavia is not exactly a paradise it is decidedly a far happier and finer place than most other countries of Europe to-day But, the problems of these different countries of Scandinavia do vary in spite of their common culture and common institutions.

Denmark, in a way, has been the most famous of them all, and led in social institutions, though Sweden really is forging far ahead of all the others. Politically too Denmark has dominated from the earliest days and from 1357 we find a firmly established union of the three countries of Denmark, Sweden and Norway under the Danish King, when Denmark was supreme in the Northern seas. But it is obvious that it was not always a happy union for it is marked by many bloody wars, when Sweden kept trying to break away and often seeks foreign alliances to help her. But to-day all these countries live in peace as friendly neighbours, and a country that once ruled Great Britain and Normandy, Northern Europe from the Elbe to the Botabiab Bay, is content to be without overseas possessions, to only live to make her own little land and people prosperous and progress towards better things. This intense concentration and pre-occupation with her own problems, untroubled by the turbulant waves that have swept across Europe have endowed her with a high standard of life. Her ambitions seem to have spurted, blossomed while the rest of the world was still asleep. To-day those wild roving eyes have softened and seen deeper into things. Feeling and grace rather than force characterise her culture. There is nothing very big or overwhelming about it, yet it has a depth and quiet strength which inspires confidence and security.

Healthy Balance

Denmark is a very tiny State, about 17,100 sq. miles, about one tenth of Sweden and is comprised of the mainland of Jutland and about 500 islands, about 100 of which are uninhabited. Though the soil is not particularly fertile, the climate being mild, vegetation thrives. Agriculture has for centuries been the chief occupation of the people although it is no more as predominantly agricultural as people outside are apt to still believe. About 35 per cent are in industries, that is handicraft, transport and commerce, and nearly about the same in agriculture, while the others are engaged in forestry, fishing and horticulture, and intellectual pursuits. This shows a healthy social balance, but economically it is not, for national economics is to-day too much determined by international factors. While the number engaged in agriculture has decreased, relatively her production has steadily increased. About 80 per cent of the 90 per cent cultivable land is tilled and more than three fourths of her export is agricultural and therefore Denmark has not been able to escape the economic blast that has been tearing the world. There is neither metal nor coal.

Till the middle of the seventeenth century grain was her only produce, but faced with keen competition from Russia and America she changed, not the original grain-growing, her export produce. The yield of the land now went to feed her cattle and pigs and butter and bacon came to take the place of grain in the export field. To a population of 3½ millions she possesses 2½ million cows, and nearly as many pigs. But the relentless wheel of economic deterioration is passing over her once more. She cannot create a paradise when the rest of the world is hell. The disease has affected her too. Curiously enough it is the Ottawa Pact that brought ruin to prosperous Denmark. Britain was her principal market and a very profitable one. Thousands of people went in for agricultural and dairy farming. There were two factors that facilitated this One, the co-operative credit and marketing system and the other technical dairying. Men bought farms on loans from the co-operative credit societies, for the steady export market offered enormous and quick profits, when suddenly there came the crash towards the end of 1932. Britain closed her northern door and stretched out long arms to Canada and Australia. Imperial preference on England's part to save her own manufactures meant ruin to this little northern neighbour of hers. Almost overnight the Danish industry built up so elaborately collapsed.

Land Of Small-Holders

This was followed by certain developments that have had very far-reaching political repercussions on the country, which shall be dealt with later. This collapse has resulted in quick rise in unemployment to as much as 20 per cent. This is a staggering figure for this country which had always thrived and prospered and never known unemployment. The rural indebtedness increased as a result of this, to about 60 per cent of the value of land, buildings and stock. Too easy access to loans through co-operative organisations has its advantages as well as drawbacks, and to-day the Danish farmer is comparatively more heavily mortgaged than his competitors in other countries. While at the same time his standard of living being also higher, his hardship is all the greater.

Denmark is essentially a country of small holders, the average holding being about 15 acres. But that hardly gives a correct idea, for these 135,000 holdings occupy more than half the rural population, including traders and artisans and others who earn their living by working for the farmers. About 58 per cent of the work on the farms is done by the owners themselves and their families to whom it is more a traditional vocation than a mere means of livelihood. This fact has contributed greatly to intensification and rapid development of agriculture, as also the sparse migration to the cities. In fact it is never the cultivator who migrates, it is only the landless labourer.

In addition to these holdings, the Government is now considering the creation of the two acre holdings for the industrial labourer, to till in his leisure hours and fall back upon in days of unemployment. In America they are known as "Subsistence Farms."

Early Struggle

To understand the peculiar development of Denmark and its high rural culture one has to paint the background of the early struggles of the peasantry to be freed from the feudal system. The peasants were originally tied to the manors and had to give most of their time to them. They were thus unable to concentrate on their own land. Their movement for freedom was helped to some extent by the struggle of the kind against the nobility There were many long and fierce struggles but the peasants won all along the line. Compulsory education was introduced in 1814 which served in laying a sound educational foundation for the peasantry. Between 1769 and 1807 they were able to carry through many beneficial enactments, the most important of them being freedom from compulsory service. The small holdings came to be protected by law by preventing their merging into large properties. State loans at low interest were also constituted to help them. In early 20th century the State initiated a loan fund for the benefit of prospective freeholders who became owners of the land when the loan was paid off. The land could be sold, but not sub-divided, to prevent parcelling into uneconomic sizes.

We thus find a very intense concentration on improving and developing the general condition of the peasant not only economically, but culturally as well through the establishment of the folk high schools. In the early 20th century the coming into power of the Venstre, (left that is the Farmers' Party, considerably accelerated and strengthened the efforts for improving their conditions. The provisions of the loans were liberalised. But the latest move which is gaining favour to-day is for the State to secure its own land and sub-let it to State tenants with permanent tenure, the State maintaining. "National Ownership.". In 1919 new Land Acts were passed by which a large portion of all glebe land was to be surrendered for parcelling and the 80 per cent or so of entailed and trust properties were to be made free estates on the surrender of 25 per cent of their capital, and one third of their land, in return for a compensation. About 6000 farms have been established under the Act, these farmers possessing all the essential rights of ownership, only paying an annual rent which is determined by periodical appraisements that depend upon the current rate of interest and the market value of the land, the improvements made by the farmers themselves being exempted.

The Incentive

To stimulate improvement in agriculture the Government had been issuing certificates of merit from very early days. Later it inaugurated a system of free summer excursions on the State Railways by which the farmers could visit and learn from one another. Evening classes and courses in agriculture receive grants from Government. The State has also organized joint purchase of machinery for the Small-Holders' Association.

It will thus be seen that the efforts in the direction of raising the level of the agriculturist has been unique in Denmark. It has kept the farmer more closely bound to his land but has not narrowed his world or deprived him of the advantages of the larger urban life. Life is more even. There are neither the very rich nor the very poor; neither the bustling whirling cities nor the remote ancient villages; neither the very abstract highly intellectual nor the rusty slow primitive. They love their occupation, no matter what it is. They have a tremendous love for the open country and outdoor life, which is natural, not cultivated or sophisticated. Their towns and cities abound with large parks that are always full of people. One sees them drinking deep of the sun and the fresh air

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO
BIG BOY, 640-LB. BEAR IN "UNTAMED," DRINKS A QUART OF ORANGE JUICE FOR BREAKFAST EVERY MORNING.
BRENDA JOYCE
SO DISLIKES THE TASTE OF LIPSTICK SHE HAS HERS SPECIALLY MADE WITH PEPPERMINT FLAVORING!
KANE RICHMOND,
ACTING SIMULTANEOUSLY IN "CHICKEN WAGON FAMILY" AND "THE ESCAPE," WAS ABLE TO GO FROM ONE ROLE TO THE OTHER MERELY BY CHANGING HIS BADGE NUMBER FROM 1763 TO 2540.

India's Attitude Towards War

"Britain Must Regard Her As Full Equal", Pleads M. G.

LONDON, Sept. 9

The "Manchester Guardian" in a leader under the caption "Indo-Opinion" says, "The attitude of India towards the European war in which Britain is involved is necessarily more complicated than for this country.

From great many Indians in British India and from virtually all Princes have come offers of every kind of assistance which have been spontaneous, ungrudging and generous. In many parts of British India, particularly the Punjab there is the same unconditional readiness to help. Spokesmen from all parties have added their individual appeals.

"But India is only involved directly in this war because of her connection with this country and those who are opposed to British connection cannot necessarily grant their support without much heart-searching.

The Congress in particular is in a dilemma and the Muslim League also, though not to the same extent. Therefore are two currents in recent Indian history which makes it difficult for the Congress to take the simple path of harassing Britain in her crisis in the hope of ultimate benefits."

REGARD AS EQUAL

"One is that Congress leaders have seen in Fascism, particularly Nazism, a far more truculent form of Imperialism than the present British edition. The second is that on the whole the policy of guarded co-operation with Britain has worked well not only for the Congress as a party but for India as a whole.

"On the other hand it must not be assumed that the Congress is willing to swallow its words about "Imperialist War" without more ado. Like the United States its sympathies may be definite and deep but its grievances persist.

"Not only because of possible Congress objections but because of our own welfare. India deserves now to be treated as a full equal. It is widely recognised in India what India would suffer if Britain and France were defeated. She must understand that she will gain from their victory."—Reuter.

GERMANY FACED WITH GRIM REALITIES

LONDON, Sept. 9

In Britain and France every heart is eager for the hour when action of the two Great Western Democracies will relieve the strain which Poland has borne so gallantly, declares the "Daily Telegraph" in a editorial.

A French communique of yesterday with its reserved announcement about the arrival of new forces from the interior of Germany to man the threatened defences of her western frontier, it adds, was welcome.

Unofficially it is reported that six divisions of the firstline troops have been hurried to the Rhine Moselle Section of the Siegfried fortifications. We must not infer that such a movement in itself will check German operations in Poland.

The importance of it is that it shows the awakening of the German command to the fact that they already have on their hands the dread of the Reich under the Kaiser or the Fuehrer—war on two fronts —and that Britain and France will put all their power into the struggle which can only have one end.

The German dream of a short victorious war has faded into a dream of grim realities.—Reuter.

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO
PHIL SCORE IS A MUSICIAN AT THE WARNER STUDIO!
LORETTA YOUNG'S FAVORITE DISH IS — OF ALL THINGS — WEINIES AND SAUERKRAUT!
"MARCO POLO" WAS RE-TITLED "ADVENTURES OF MACPOOL" BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT — APPARENTLY MUSSOLINI DIDN'T THINK MUCH OF GARY COOPER AS AN ITALIAN.
JOE E. BROWN GOT HIS START WITH AN ACROBATIC TROUPE FOR THE MUNIFICENT SUM OF $3 A WEEK PLUS BOARD AND ROOM.

NO PUBLICATION OF BROADCAST NEWS

Simla Warning To Licensees And Editors

SIMLA, September 9.

A press communique states:—

It seems necessary to draw the attention of the public to condition II of the licence issued for the working of broadcast receiver sets in India. Under this condition, neither the licensee nor any other person either on behalf of, or by permission of, the licensee or with the cognisance of the licence shall re-produce or publish in the Press or disseminate by other similar means, news and messages sent for general reception by any station and received on a receiving set.

Anyone who breaks this condition renders himself liable not only to have his licence cancelled but also to prosecution under Section 20-A of the Indian Telegraph Act. The attention of all editors and publishers of newspapers is specially drawn to this condition.—A. P.

EVE IN IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT

Voluntary Workers In Military Department

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 9.

The invasion of fair sex as voluntary workers has been an agreeable experience in the Imperial Secretariat this week. A large number of ladies—wives and daughters of high officials—have offered services to Government of whom about 20 have already been engaged in various departments.

As strain of work is particularly heavy in the Army Headquarters, most of them have been attached to the Military Departments for such work as may suit them. One lady with considerable journalistic experience in American and London papers Mrs. Hind, wife of the Deputy Secretary of the Defence Department is working in the office of the Public Information Bureau. One or two others are in the Home Department. It is not possible to say at present whether this system of voluntary lady workers will be extended on a large scale, but if work increases, Government may make arrangements for utilising their services as far as possible.

One member of the Council of State, who offered services has been sent as Censor.

WHITE PAPER ON PRINCES

Viceroy To Make Announcement On Monday

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 9.

Considerable uncertainty exists as regards the progress of negotiations with Princes about accession to Federation.

Declaration of war has not interfered with the arrangements for getting replies from Princes by the first of September but no information is available whether it will be possible to issue the promised White Paper in October or November.

It is generally expected in the Assembly circles that the Viceroy will refer to this subject in his Address on Monday and indicate the progress made in the negotiations and future programme.

Seeds' Traders' Appeal To Govt.

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, President of the Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay, has sent a telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Simla, drawing his earnest and immediate attention to the fact that several Shipowners have cancelled all freight contracts under shelter of certain War Clauses in Shipping Orders while simultaneously offering freight at abnormally higher rates" and requesting Government intervention and prompt action.

Defence Of India Ordinance In Kapurthala

KAPURTHALA, September 9.

His Highness the Maharaja has announced the adoption and promulgation of the Defence of India Ordinance as promulgated by the Government of India.

The Kapurthala State troops carried out a flag march this morning under the command of Major J. C. S. Hadaway.—A.P.

Profiteers Warned In Baroda

BARODA, Sept. 9.

The Government of Baroda in the course of a Press Note have warned the merchants that if the profiteering over prices as a result of War is not stopped forthwith, Government would be constrained to take stringent action in public interests. This is a sequel to the abnormal rise in the prices of foodstuffs registered here shortly after War broke out in Europe.—United Press.

Ismail Begmohamed High School Gathering

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Z. A. Bokhari, Director of All-India Radio, Bombay, presided this evening over the annual prize distribution gathering in the above school.

After a variety entertainment with a demonstration of physical activities, the Principal read the report of the school, which showed good progress during the last year.

After the distribution of prizes, the President made a short speech congratulating the prize winners as well as the management of the institution on having an up to date high school for Mahomedan boys. He gave sound advice to the teachers as well as the taught.

"Birthday Celebration Of Pandit Vishnu Digamber"

Under the auspices of Shree Samgit-Niketan and Shree Gujarat Mahamandal birthday celebration of Sangitavtar Pandit Shree Vishnu Digamber will be celebrated on Sunday, the 10th instant at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge both in the morning from 9 to 12 and in the evening from 5-30 to 8-30. In which Sangit Samrat Manher Barve, Prof. Dhundiraj Paluskar, Prof. Dattatraya V Paluskar, Prof. Ramkrishna Pant Joshi (Samgit Pravin), Mrs Pirojbai Dastur (Vice-Principal, Shree Samgit Niketan), Mrs. Shashikala Manjeshwar and Pandit Omkarnath Thakur, Sangit Mahamahodaya, Samgit Martanda will take part. And the rare Ragas such as Deogiri, Sankeshree, Bhairav Bahar, Lalit Bhairav, Mala Gauri, etc., will be sung

Public will be admitted as the 'guest' of the students or of the members of the above Societies, as in other Music circles. The "Guest" passes can be had from 'Shree Samgit Niketan,' Tardeo, Sonawala Building, No. 4, 4th floor, Bombay.

WELL DONE, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND POLAND

(Continued from page 20)

fight against Fascism.—United Press.

LET US ALL PULL TOGETHER

Jawahar Pleads For Ending 'Petty Bickerings'

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

"I am back again to stand shoulder to shoulder to you in the crises and trials that face us. Let us not lose our composure and calm fortitude, and let us all pull together whatever peril or difficulty comes in our way. Above all, let us put an end to our petty bickerings," says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message which he gave to the "National Herald" of Lucknow, on the eve of his departure for Wardha tonight.

The message reads:—

"On my return from China I send my greetings to my comrades of the U. P. I am back again to stand shoulder to shoulder to you in the crises and trials that face us. Let us not lose our composure and calm fortitude, and let us all pull together whatever peril or difficulty comes in our way. Above all, let us put an end to our petty bickerings. The hour calls to us. Let us answer, be straight and true and ringing, and may our actions lead us to a free India and a free world. Out of the dreadful horror of the war may a world of freedom emerge, a new order which ends imperialism and Fascism."—United Press.

EARLIER MESSAGES

WARDHA, Sept. 9.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here by car at 11-30 a.m. from Nagpur where he was met by Hon. Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla, Premier of C. P. The Congress President who was very weak was immediately examined by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy.

The Working Committee will sit at four o'clock when it is expected Gandhiji will appraise the members of his talks with the Viceroy.

It is believed on good authority that the Viceroy did not give any indication during the two-hour talk about co-operation from the Congress but generally talked of the War situation vis-a-vis the position of India.

It is understood Mahatmaji desires that the Working Committee should sit from day to day until the crisis is over. Any way, the Committee which has not yet begun work may sit for an unexpectedly long time.

The All-India "Forward Bloc" Executive met at nine o'clock at the temporary residence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and continued discussion until noon on the War situation, vis-a-vis the line of action to be taken at the present juncture and the views to be placed before the Working Committee by Mr. Bose on behalf of the "Forward Bloc."

Almost all members of the Committee have arrived. Mr. H. V. Kamath has been detained due to illness.

Messrs. Harikumar Chakravarty, Surendra Mohan Ghosh and Manoranjan Gupta who arrived from Bengal discussed in the morning the War situation with leading members of the High Command and will interview Mahatmaji tomorrow morning.—United Press.

Congress Cabinet Meeting

WARDHA, Sept. 9

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai arrived here at 10-30 today.

"Here is the President" declared Mr. Mahadev Desai to the leaders who came out of Jamnalal Bajaj's house to greet the President when his car drew up in front of the house.

Babu Rajendra Prasad looked weak but cheerful and he was found resting for a couple of minutes after the car had come to a stop before getting down. It had been hoped that it would be possible for the President to motor a hundred miles from Jubbulpore in which case he would have reached here last night but in view of the weak state of his health, this idea was given up.

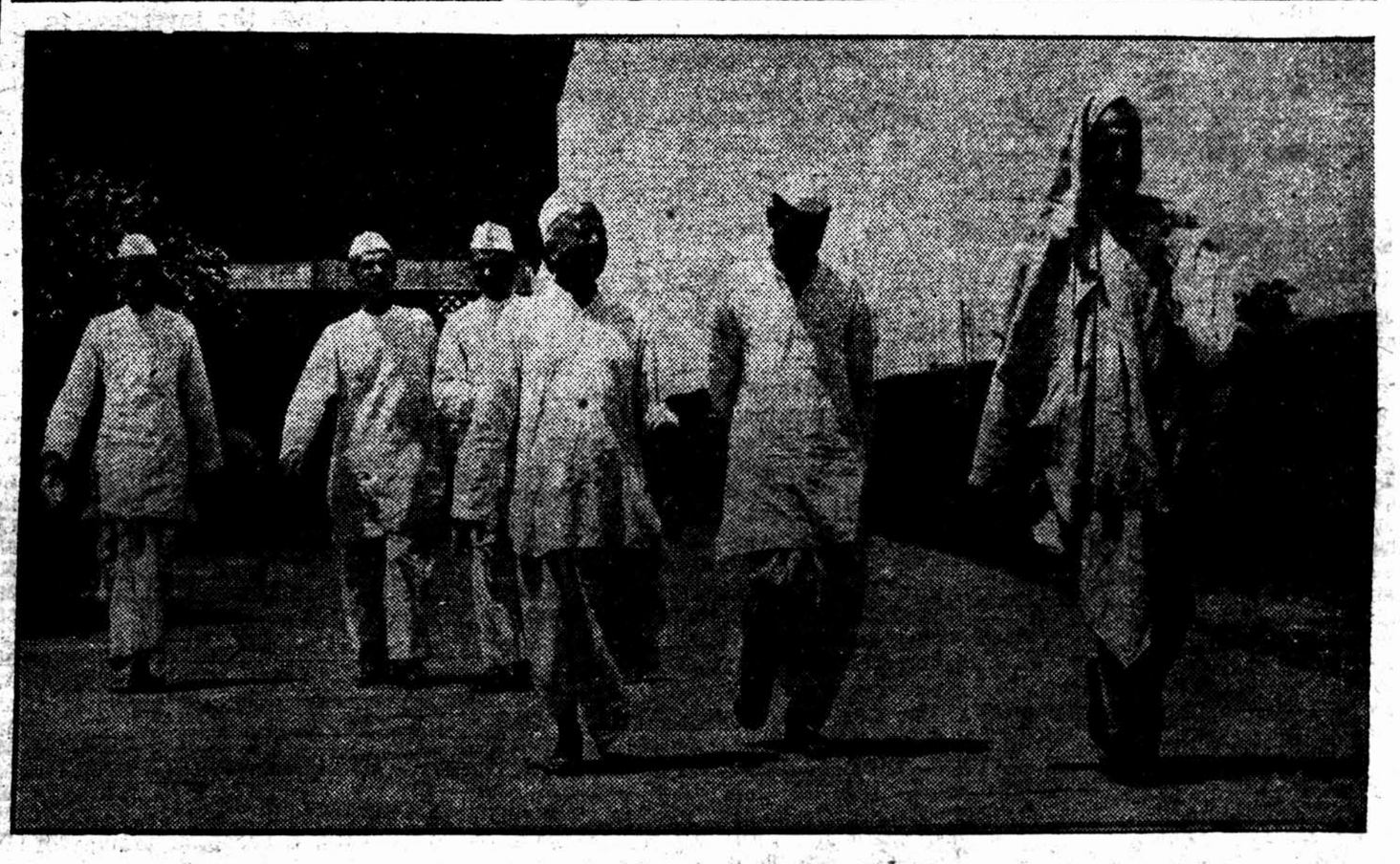
Mr. Mahadev Desai immediately motored to Shevgaon.

According to the latest information available here it is problematical if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be able to reach here before Monday morning.

In order to afford ample time for the President to take rest after his arduous journey the meeting of the Working Committee which had been fixed for 3 p.m. has been postponed by another hour to 4 p.m and information to this effect had been sent out to-non-member Congress leaders who have been invited to attend this evening's meeting also.

Meanwhile there is a state of suspended animation in the Congress leaders camp. As if to escape from cares awaiting them in the next few days the leaders were found discussing the latest news. A special radio set has been installed in Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's place.—A. P.

A large crowd welcomed Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival at Wardha on Friday to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.



Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Jaiprakash and Mr. Yusuf Meherally arrive at Wardha to participate in the discussions relating to India's attitude towards the War.

FOLLOW GANDHIJI'S LEAD

Seth Jamnalalji's Appeal

JAIPUR, September 9.

"At this critical juncture when the whole of humanity is threatened with destruction and when everything that man holds sacred and dear is under the grip of annihilation, I raise my humble voice in a fervent appeal to my countrymen to sink all petty differences and follow Mahatma Gandhi's lead in any action he may take at this hour".

This moving appeal has been issued to the people through the "United Press" by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who is unable to attend the momentous session of the Congress Working Committee, now being held at Wardha.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is now carrying on important negotiations with the Jaipur State authorities for a peaceful settlement of all points at issue between the Prajamandal and the State Government.—United Press

'FORWARD BLOC' EXECUTIVE MEETS

WARDHA: Sept. 9.

The leaders are gathered round the radio set for every news of emission to hear the latest from Europe.

On arrival to-day of Mr. Nariman, Mr. Nathalal Parekh and other renewed activity in the Forward 'Bloc' camp and a meeting of the Working Committee of the Forward 'Bloc' is proceeding at the time of wiring.—A. P.

TOWADRS UNITED FRONT

Asaf Ali's Proposal For All-Parties' Conference

NEW DELHI, SEPT. 9.

MR. ASAF ALI, M.L.A. (CENTRAL) HAS SENT THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM TO-DAY TO MAHATMA GANDHI, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL AND MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

"JUST RETURNED FROM FRONTIER EARNESTLY URGE COMMON NATIONAL FRONT COALITION MINISTRIES OR COALITION COUNCIL TO PROSECUTE COMMON PROGRAMME. INVITE LEADERS OF ALL PARTIES TO CENTRAL PLACE FOR CONTINUOUS SESSION TILL UNITY IS ACHIEVED. SITUATION DEMANDS INVITATION TO MUSLIM LEAGUE LEADERS CONSOLIDATE UNITED NATIONAL FRONT.—A. P.

On The Air

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Said-O-Saiyad. 7-35 Agre Walon Ki Gaiki. 7-55 Sitar. 8-5 Rafiq Ghaznavi. 8-15 Classical Duet. 8-30 For Young Listeners. 9-15 Abnash Kaur. 9-30 Songs from Stage. 10-0 Woman's World. 10-30 Scrapbook for 1900. 12-0 noon Songs with a Story. 1-0 p.m. Military Band Music. 1-22 Bing Crosby. 1-35 'Cello Recital. 1-55 Finale. 6-0 Benazirbai and Gauharbai. 6-20 Radio Orchestra. 6-30 Asad Ali Khan. 6-40 Kumari Rebha Sen Gupta. 6-50 B. S. Rawat. 7-0 Next Week's Programme. 7-10 Benazirbai and Gauharbai. 7-20 Abnash Kaur. 7-30 Irshad. sages to Muscat are subject to heavy 7-35 Asad Ali Khan. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Benazirbai. 8-40 B. S. Rawat. 8-50 Gauharbai. 9-35 Tar Ke Saz. 9-50 Tarser Anniversary.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. B. S. Rawat. 6-10 Kumari Rebha Sen Gupta. 6-20 Music from Movies. 6-40 Benazirbai and Gauharbai. 7-0 to 7-10 As in Delhi 1. 7-10 Asad Ali Khan. 7-30 Kumari Rebha Sen Gupta. 7-45 Sitar. 7-55 B. S. Rawat. 8-10 Benazirbai and Gauharbai. 8-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. As in Delhi 2. 11-30 to 12-0 noon Records (2nd.) 12-0 As in Delhi 2; 1-0 to 1-30 p.m. Music (2nd.) 1-30 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 6-0 Relay from Miraj. 8-30 Sport, by Talyarkhan: 8-45 Two Thumris. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Orchestra of State Opera House, Berlin. 9-50 Hamid Hussain: Sarangi. 9-55 La Boheme: Opera in 4 Acts. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 As in Delhi 2. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay I & II

6 to 6-10 p.m. News (E. and H.) 6-10 to 7-0 Music (I.) 7-0 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Abdul A. Khan Beenkar. 6-15 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 6-30 Rasheeda Begam. 6-50 Interlude. 7-0 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 7-15 Alap and Gat Sham Kalyan. 7-30 Kumari Shakuntla Devi Bhatnagar. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Hasan: (Hindustani). 8-30 Rasheeda Begam. 8-40 Next Week's Programmes. 8-45 Rageshwari on Vichitra Veena. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 New Styles for New Purposes. 5: Cinema. A talk by Rafi Peer. 9-50 Desh Bandhu Sethi. Sundar Shyam milan ki asha Thumri Jaijaiwanti. 10-0 Rasheeda Begam of Amritsar, Dil ko mitake degh-i-tamanna dia mujhe Ae ishq teri khair ho yeh kya dia mujhe Ghazal (Jigar) Mahiya. 10-15 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar. Vichitra Veena Recital; Sohni. 10-30 Close down.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. Ali Hossain's Party. 8-50 Binapani Mukherjee II. 9-20 Jantri Sangha. 9-35 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar. 10-5 Music Lessons. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Concert. 6-0 p.m. Bells of St. Margarets, Westminster. 6-5 Church Service. 7-20 Bibhuti Dutt. 7-40 Uttara Devi. 8-0 Bijoy Lal Mukherjee. 8-20 Mamtajuddin. 9-0 Orchestral Programme. 9-30 This is younger brother. 9-40 Chamu Misra, 9-50 A Devoted brother. 10-0 Bimal Bhusan Mukherjee. 10-15 Kamala Mazumdar.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Liesl Braun: (Piano). 9-45 Senor F. Gabarro: ('Cello). 10-0 B B C Records.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. Shrimati K. Damayanti: Voice. 5-30 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-40 Paravathinani Veerayya Chowdhry: Voice. 6-25 AIR Artist: Gottuvadyam. 6-40 Shrimati S. Mukthambal: Voice. 7-25 Street Singer, 4. 7-40 Paravathinani V. Chowdhry. 8-25 K. L. Rangadoss: Flute. 8-55 South India. 9-30 K. L. Rangadoss: Flute.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 Serge Koussevitsky. 10-20 Records of European Music.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s.)

5-30 p.m. Shereef Khan of Gwalior, Asthai, Khayal. 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 Nurjehan Bharatpuri, Thumri Ghazal. 7-0 Studio Orchestra, Gut Adhana. 7-10 "Legal Profession", (Urdu) by Nawab A. Y. J. Bahadur. 7-25 Shereef Khan of Gwalior, Khayal, Thumri. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Nurjehan Bharatpuri, Dadra, Ghazal. 9-5 Duet, Kannayya, Pujaran. 9-15 Shereef Khan of Gwalior, Dadra. 9-30 Nurjehan Bharatpuri, Khamsa, Thumri.

Further Confessions Of A Nazi Spy!

Startling Disclosures Of German Plans To Conquer U. S. A.

(News Press Service)

WASHINGTON, (By Air Mail.)

A 19-year-old New York girl testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that a close tie-up exists between the German-American Bund and espionage activities of the Third Reich. Previously, Fritz Kuhn, Bund fuehrer, informed the committee his organization had no connection whatsoever with the German Government. The girl, Miss Helen Vooros, told of her experiences as a youth leader in the Brooklyn Bund, her trip to Germany along with 29 other American boys and girls, financed by the Nazi Government last year, to study propaganda techniques, and her "disgust" with the immorality rampant in the youth movement which was condoned by Nazi leaders.

SEALED ENVELOPES!

On her trip to Germany, and again on her return, she was entrusted with sealed envelopes with instructions to turn them over to Nazi agents. She declared that in Germany the American youth group and other groups from Rumania and Hungary were taught that the Nazis plans to seize the United States after taking over Danzig, the Polish Corridor, and the Scandinavian countries. The curriculum consisted chiefly of anti-Semitism and Nazi race theories, she said.

RECORDS DESTROYED.

When the House Committee had Kuhn on the stand for two days it failed to extract any new data from him about the Bund. He admitted, however, that he destroyed many Bund records rather permit them to fall into the hands of the Congressional Committee. In this connection it is interesting to recall that last December Congressman Martin Dies, who heads the investigation, sat at the same table with Kuhn and other Fascist leaders at a banquet tendered in his honor by the pro-fascist New York State Economic Council.

Sequel To Attempted Looting

CUTTACK, Sept 9.

Three persons are reported to have been arrested as a result of an attempted looting near Buxi-bazar market yesterday night as a sequel to the refusal of the shop-keepers to sell commodities at a lower rate. Many shops are remaining closed since this morning and police have been posted at several places in the town.

Mr. Latifur Rahaman has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the matter arising out of the stiration by the rise in prices of commodities. The adjournment motion was not taken up to-day, the day having been previously fixed for financial matters.—United Press.

LUCKNOW STRIKE CALLED OFF

Arrested Labour Leaders Released

LUCKNOW, September 9.

Following the intervention of Mr. C. B. Gupta, M.L.A., the strike in the local R. G. Cotton Mills was called off to-day.

Nine Labour leaders who were arrested in this connection were released.—United Press.

Widespread Rain In E. Gujarat

POONA, Sept. 9.

The depression near Jhansi has merged into, a seasonal trough of low pressure over north-west India.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and west Central India.

Fairly widespread light rain has also occurred in the west Central Provinces; local rain in the United Provinces, east Rajputana, east Gujarat along and near Punjab hills, in the Konkan, Mysore, the north Madras Coast while a few falls are reported from Orissa, the east Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Jalpaiguri eight inches; Cheerapunji, Brijnagar, Cocanada four inches; Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Silchar, Dinajpur, Purnea, Gaya two inches: Guna one and half; Roorkee, Neemuch, Jagdalpur, Bangalore one inch; Sialkot, Dalhousie, Palmcottah, Musulipatam, half an inch.—A P

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-9-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake report:— An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 5370 miles away with its epicentre near latitude 58 deg. N and longitude 179 deg E in the Bearing Sea was recorded by the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 17 hrs 47 mts. (S.T.) on Friday the 8th Sept. 1939.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 9.

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1, 1939:—

Stations.	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total Since June 1.	Difference to normal.
Agra	92	77	—	16.5	—4.7
Amraoti	88	71	—	22.5	—1.3
Akola	90	73	—	24.5	+1.9
Ahmedabad	85	77	—	19.6	—4.5
Ajmer	89	77	—	7.5	—9.5
Ahmednagar	89	65	—	10.4	—2.9
Ambala	97	77	—	16.9	—4.1
Allahabad	90	78	—	33.1	+2.5
Benares	92	79	0.2	26.4	—3.9
BOMBAY	86	77	—	50.3	—9.7
Bangalore	81	66	1.0	10.3	—4.4
Bhopal	76	70	0.3	43.9	--
Baroda	86	76	—	25.7	—
Belgaum	78	65	—	59.1	+23.7
Bijapur	90	—	—	9.6	—0.3
Bellary	91	73	—	5.3	—2.1
Bhavnagar	93	76	—	24.5	+7.5
Chittagong	87	76	0.2	79.3	+12.0
Calcutta	89	79	0.7	53.8	+13.4
Cuttack	89	78	T	35.9	—2.6
Cawnpore	90	79	—	22.9	—5.2
Calicut	87	75	—	85.0	+2.7
Colombo	86	75	—	21.5	+3.7
Cheerapunji	68	64	4.1	298.4	+13.0
Cocanada	86	74	3.5	18.2	+0.1
Cochin	83	77	—	74.9	+8.1
Dehra Dun	84	73	0.4	76.7	+8.9
Delhi	95	81	—	12.5	—7.1
Desa	82	75	—	11.0	—10.4
Fort Sandeman	98	73	—	3.3	—1.7
Gorakhpur	90	80	0.1	41.0	+3.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	89	74	—	11.7	—8.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	100	79	—	—	—5.6
Indore	73	68	0.5	30.1	+4.6
Jhansi	86	77	0.1	31.5	+2.1
Jubbulpore	82	73	—	48.6	+3.6
Jacobabad	108	82	—	—	—2.1
Jaipur	92	75	0.3	7.3	—12.5
Kodaikanal	65	53	0.4	12.0	—6.2
Khandwa	77	72	0.3	24.8	+2.2
Lucknow	91	79	—	28.7	—1.1
Lahore	99	77	T	7.4	—6.4
Lyallpur	102	85	—	5.4	—4.7
Mysore	84	66	—	6.0	—4.9
Madras	90	76	T	4.0	—8.0
Marmagoa	83	76	0.3	69.9	—
Malegaon	89	68	—	16.3	+2.5
Mussoorie	66	60	T	51.6	—15.1
Mahableshwar	66	60	0.5	212.9	—26.3
Murree	72	62	0.2	19.7	—13.1
Mount Abu	67	63	—	19.3	—33.7
Masulipatam	92	76	0.6	12.7	—7.5
Mandalay	89	77	—	26.4	+11.8
Mangalore	85	75	—	95.4	—4.9
Meerut	—	—	—	12.4	—10.9
Mercara	74	63	0.2	79.4	—17.4
Nagpur	89	71	—	33.0	—4.5
Ootacamund	65	51	0.2	21.4	—1.4
Patna	92	78	0.7	40.1	+3.9
Peshawar	98	82	—	1.1	—3.0
Poona	85	69	—	14.0	—2.6
Pachmarhi	70	65	0.7	82.1	+20.7
Port Blair	85	74	—	43.5	—13.5
Quetta	92	57	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	84	74	—	39.1	—0.9
Rawalpindi	97	80	—	11.1	—9.5
Rangoon	85	75	1.0	75.7	+11.6
Ratnagiri	83	76	0.1	117.0	+30.7
Rajkot	95	73	—	4.9	—17.3
Sialkot	99	75	0.5	12.5	—8.1
Srinagar	91	66	—	2.7	—3.9
Sholapur	94	70	—	8.9	—6.9
Shillong	72	64	0.8	48.8	+0.7
Simla	71	59	T	40.2	—4.0
Surat	88	75	0.3	28.7	—5.8
Salem	92	76	—	14.7	—1.0
Trichinopoly	96	76	0.1	7.5	—0.8
Trivandrum	87	77	—	26.7	+0.5
Vizagapatam	90	80	—	9.1	—7.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-9-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +014 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees 0.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees 1.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 87 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.64 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 50.27 inches.

Regulation And Control Of Bombay Markets

No Adventurous Profiteering

Government Order Specifies 'Schedule' 'Maximum Price' & "Stage Of Transaction Of Sale"

TO CHECK ADVENTUROUS SPECULATION AND THE RAISING OF PRICES IN THE COMMODITY MARKET BY LOCAL MERCHANTS EXPLOITING THE WAR CRISIS, THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY HAVE JUST PROMULGATED AN ORDER UNDER RULE 81 OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES. THIS ORDER WILL BE CALLED THE BOMBAY REGULATION AND CONTROL OF PRICES ORDER, 1939.

The order states:—

Whereas the Central Government has by an Order made under sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Ordinance, 1939, directed that the powers conferred upon the said Government under rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules shall be exercised by the Government of Bombay:

Now in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Order, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to make the following Order:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Order may be called the Bombay Regulation and Control of Prices Order, 1939.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Province of Bombay.

(3) It shall apply to such area as the Provincial Government may from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette specify.

2. Definitions.—(1) In this Order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject of context,—

(a) "Maximum price" means the maximum price chargeable for sale of any of the kinds of commodities specified in the Schedule under paragraph 3 of this Order;

(b) "Schedule" means the Schedule annexed to this Order;

(c) "Stage of the transaction of sale" means any of the following stages of sale:—

(a) Sale by a producer, manufacturer or importer to a wholesaler;

(b) Sale by a wholesaler to another wholesaler;

(c) Sale by a producer manufacturer, importer or wholesaler to a retailer;

(d) Sale to a consumer.

(2) The General Clauses Act, 1897, and the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904, shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as they apply to the interpretation of an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Bombay.

3. Power to fix maximum prices.—The Provincial Government may by notification in the Official Gazette fix the maximum price chargeable for the sale of any of the kinds of commodities specified in the Schedule at each stage of the transaction of sale.

4. Contracts for the sale of commodities specified in the Schedule subject to this Order.—All contracts for the sale of any of the kinds of commodities specified in the Schedule entered into after the date of this Order and made or to be performed in the area to which this Order applies hall be subject to the provisions of this Order

5. Sums in excess of the maximum price not to be recovered: No person shall recover on account of sale of any of the kinds of commodities specified in the Schedule any sum in excess of the maximum price of such kind of commodity.

6. Savings.—Nothing in this Order shall in any way affect or derogate from any of the powers exercisable in pursuance of the provisions of the Bombay Fodder and Grain Control Ordinance, 1939.

SCHEDULE

(GRAINS): 1 Rice, 2 Gram, 3 Dal (i.e. pulses of all kinds), 4. Jowar, 5 Bajri.

FLOUR

1 Rice flour, 2 Gram flour.

MEAT

1 Beef, 2 Mutton (sheep and goat).

FISH

Grocery

1 Sugar (all kinds), 2 Salt.

VEGETABLE OILS

(a) Til oil, (b) Ground nut oil, (c) Cocoanut oil.

Spices (i.e. masala) of all kinds Medicines and Drugs

(1) Drugs (Foreign and Indian)

OTHER ARTICLES

1 Kerosene oil, 2 Matches, 3 Fuel, 4 Charcoal.

"GOD-SEND TO GRAIN DEALERS"

Consumers Hit Hard: Reaction In City To Government's Price-Fixing

The order of the Government of Bombay fixing the maximum price of certain commodities at the price prevalent on 1st September 'plus' 20 per cent, was received with feelings of amazement by the consumers of Bombay.

The Government in its earlier communique had stated that there was no reason why the prices should not be nearly normal. It was hardly to be expected that the Government itself should allow a margin of profit of 20 per cent

GODSEND TO GRAIN DEALERS

The proprietor of one of the largest exporting firms of Bombay confessed to a representative of this paper that the notification was a godsend to the grain dealers.

He explained that in the case of medicines and other imported articles whose prices had leapt up from 25 to 50 per cent during the last week, the effect of the order would be to bring down the prices.

CASE OF TIL OIL

But in the case of grains and other home products, the notification actually allowed a scope for further increase in prices. He cited the instance of 'Til' oil, the price of which had not gone up beyond 12 per cent over the pre-war prices. The price of this commodity would shoot up by another six to seven per cent.

PRICE-PUSHING RACKET

Even before the declaration of war by Britain on Sunday last, merchants in Bombay and elsewhere in the country had begun a price-pushing racket, which assumed alarming proportions during the two or three days after the declaration of war.

The issuing of a communique by the Provincial Government on Thursday had a sobering effect on the profiteers and prices had assumed a downward trend. The orders of the Bombay Government, which were briefly published in the later editions of certain evening papers, was hailed with delight by the commercial community.

WINDFALL TO SOME

It is gathered that the time lag between the issue of the earlier communiques and the present order was utilised by certain shrewd parties who had scented which way the wind was blowing to make heavy purchases, while prices showed a downward tendency. These parties obviously stand to make enormous profits now.

A JUBILANT DEALER

One dealer, who had made heavy purchases immediately after the declaration of war in the hope of prices going up and used to be in a temper since price control began to be talked about was absolutely jubilant and eloquently declaimed that price control was all to the advantage of the trader.

POOR WILL BE HIT

The poorer classes are likely to be most hit by the increase of prices by 20 per cent, resulting from the Government's action As there is not the remotest likelihood of any proportionate increase in wages. They resent this order very much.

One middle class consumer bitterly said: "instead of ruthlessly suppressing profiteering, as they were expected to do, Government have only licensed it". This is a fact the representative opinion of most consumers.

War On Profiteers In City

Mayor Fixes Special Meeting Of Corporation For Wednesday

SOME OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS HAVE SENT IN REQUISITIONS TO THE MAYOR TO CALL THREE SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION TO CONSIDER MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE AFFECTING THE CITY.

THE MAYOR HAS CALLED THE 1ST SPECIAL MEETING ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, WHEN THE QUESTION OF REQUESTING THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ADEQUATE STEPS TO CONTROL PROFITEERING IN THE CITY, PARTICULARLY IN REGARD TO THE FOOD-STUFFS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF DAILY NECESSITIES, WILL BE CONSIDERED.

On Thursday, the 14th, two Special Meetings have been called. In the first meeting the following resolution will be considered:—

THAT THE CORPORATION ARE OF OPINION THAT THE MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS SHOULD NOT BE CLOSED AS A RULE IN HONOUR OF THE BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF A LIVING PERSON HOWEVER GREAT HE MAY BE.

After the disposal of this resolution another Special Meeting will be held to consider the situation created by the War in Europe, its effects on Bombay City, public safety, including Air Raid Precautionary measures and how best to cope with the emergency.

Maximum Prices Chargeable For Necessaries

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ALLOW 20% PLUS WHAT PREVAILED ON SEPTEMBER 1

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY SAYS:—

IN EXERCISE OF THE POWERS CONFERRED BY PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE BOMBAY REGULATION AND CONTROL OF PRICES ORDER, 1939, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IS HEREBY PLEASED TO FIX THE PRICE PREVALENT ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1939 AT A STAGE OF THE TRANSACTION OF SALE IN ANY AREA TO WHICH THIS ORDER APPLIES PLUS 20 PER CENT. ON THE AMOUNT OF SUCH PRICE AS THE MAXIMUM PRICE CHARGEABLE AT SUCH STAGE OF THE TRANSACTION OF SALE OF THE COMMODITIES MENTIONED BELOW:

PROVIDED THAT IF IN ANY SUCH AREA THERE WAS NO PRICE PREVALENT FOR THE SALE OF ANY OF THE KINDS OF COMMODITIES SPECIFIED BELOW ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 1939 AT A STAGE OF THE TRANSACTION OF SALE THE PRICE PREVALENT ON A DATE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1939 AT SUCH STAGE PLUS 20 PER CENT. ON THE AMOUNT OF SUCH PRICE SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE THE MAXIMUM PRICE CHARGEABLE AT SUCH STAGE OF THE TRANSACTION OF SALE.

GRAINS:—1. RICE (ALL KINDS); 2. JOWAR; 3. BAJRI.

FLOUR:—1. RICE FLOUR.

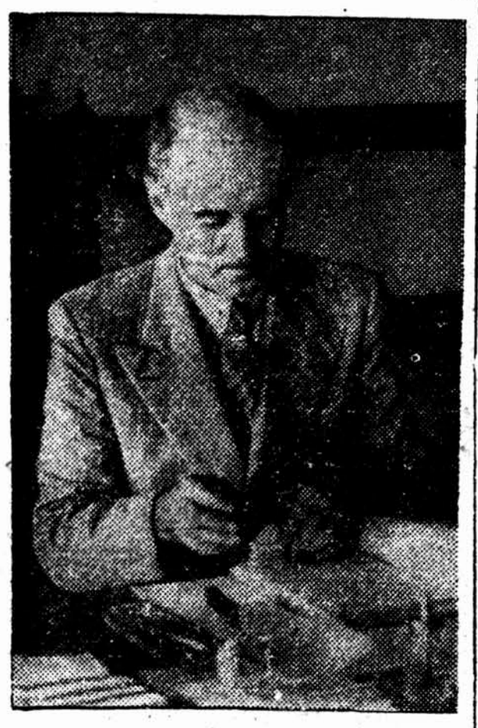
MEAT:—1. BEEF; 2. MUTTON (SHEEP AND GOAT) ALL KINDS.

GROCERY:—1. SUGAR (ALL KINDS).

OILS:—1. TIL OIL.

MEDICINES AND DRUGS:—

1. QUININE; 2. SALVARSAN DERIVATIVES; 3. LIVER EXTRACT PREPARATIONS.



Major L. C. Palk, new Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

SEC. 144 IN DIGBOI

Strikers Faced With Critical Situation

An emergency ordinance together with orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated which forbids:—

Holding of meetings of any descriptions; volunteer organisation of the Union; wearing of volunteer's uniform, badges, etc; peaceful picketing, moral persuation, etc., any attempts whatever to continue the strike; anything that stands in the way of production of petroleum to the satisfaction of Government; gathering together of five persons on the roads; coming of any outsiders at Digboi or within five miles of Digboi without the special permits from the S. P. and coming of any outsiders to Tinsukia or within two miles of Tinsukia without the special permits from the S. P.

Similar orders were also promulgated at Tinsukia. The various punishments for violation of any of above orders were also made known.

The situation is critical. If there is no welcome gesture from the Company, the strikers will have no alternative but reluctantly to leave D' i after taking their dues. Prominent leaders have also been advised of the grave situation and their opinions, suggestions have been sought for.

ACT OF UNWORTHY INTOLERANCE

Gandhiji Deplores Anti-Subhas Demonstrations

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

"Subhas Babu has perfect right to agitate against the action of the Working Committee and canvass public opinion against it. The hostile demonstration of an unseemly nature which brought no credit to the Congress showed an unworthy intolerance" Writes Gandhiji in to-day's "Harijan" *under the caption "that unbecoming demonstration" referring to the incidents during Mr. Bose's recent visit to Patna.*

Day Of Service For 'New Asia'

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

The Japanese Cabinet at its recent meeting decided to set aside the first day of every month in Japan as 'the day of service for New Asia'.

The day is to be devoted to a simpler mode of life so that it may remind the hardships of the troops in China.—United Press.

Jawahar Conveys:

China's Greetings To India

Will Congress Act Worthily In This Great Hour Of Crisis?

PLEADS FOR UNITY AMONG RANKS OF NATIONALISTS

CALCUTTA: Sept. 9.

"AT THIS STAGE IT IS RIGHT AND PROPER FOR NATIONALIST INDIA TO SPEAK WITH ONE VOICE IN A UNITED WAY. ALL OF US MUST SINK INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AND OUR DESIRES TO EXPRESS OUR OWN PRIVATE VIEWS BEFORE THE FINAL POLICY IS DECIDED UPON.

"I EARNESTLY HOPE THAT THE CONGRESS WILL ACT WORTHILY AT THIS HOUR OF GREAT CRISIS AND THUS ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF INDIA'S FREEDOM AS WELL AS THE WORLD'S FREEDOM," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the "United Press" when he arrived at the Dum Dum Aerodrome this morning by a K. L. M. 'plane from Rangoon.

Pandit Nehru was received by a large number of Congressmen and others including Dr. Meghnath Saha and profusely garlanded.

Pandit Jawaharlal's ticket was up to Calcutta and he wanted to continue the journey by air to Allahabad and from there proceed to Wardha. But as no 'plane was leaving to-day owing to uncertainly of weather, he is stopping for the day at Calcutta to take the B.N.R. mail in the evening, reaching Wardha to-morrow afternoon.

VISIT WORTHWHILE

Referring to his visit to China, Pandit Nehru said: "This visit of mine has been very much worthwhile even though it was taken at a very inopportune moment I was astonished and gratified at the desire of the Chinese people and their leader for close friendly relations with the people of India. I bring innumerable messages of greetings and good wishes from the leaders of China to India. I have been charged by the Chinese Generalissimo to convey his greetings and good wishes to Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

"I have had adventurous journey back from China by 'plane, water trolley and train. I would have been held up in China but for the courtesy of the Chinese Government who put a 'plane at my disposal. I saw numerous air raids in China, but I did not see a single person to get excited."

GANDHIJI'S LEAD AWAITED.

Asked if he was looking up to Mahatma Gandhi for lead as to what India should do at this hour Pandit Jawaharlal said Gandhiji had not yet given any lead. He only in the course of a statement had reiterated his faith in non-violence.—United Press.

LANDMARK IN INDO-CHINESE RELATIONS

RANGOON September 9

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Calcutta by air at 6.25 this morning.

Addressing a large meeting at the City Hall last night Pandit Nehru declared, "From Marshall Chiang-Kai-Shek to the man in the street I have found everywhere a keen desire to develop greater contact between China and India."

He added, "I hope my visit will serve as a landmark in Indo-Chinese relations."

Admission was by tickets ranging up to Rs. 25, the proceeds being in aid of the Chinese Sufferers' Fund

Earlier a tea party was arranged by the Chinese Consul where Pandit Nehru described Burma as a golden link between India and China —A P

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

INDIA GOVERNMENT PLACES ORDER FOR 6,00,00,000 SAND BAGS

Prices Of Raw Jute And Hessians Soar Up

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Orders for 60,000,000 sand bags and 2,000,000 yards of hessians have been placed by the Government of India through the President of the Indian Jute Mills Association, it is learned.

The orders are to be completed within two months and will be executed at a fixed price These orders, coupled with a good demand for hessians from America, have resulted in a steep rise in the prices of hessians and raw jute.

The futka market, which opened yesterday at Rs. 44-12 per bale, opened to-day at Rs. 50-12. Pucca jute similarly opened yesterday at Rs. 43-10 and to-day at Rs. 48-4. The selling price of hessians 9 porter has risen by 11 annas and that of 11 porter by 12 annas.—A. P.

IS IT PROFITEERING?

British Shipping Companies And Indian Merchants

It is learnt that some British shipping companies have cancelled all freights booked by Indian shippers under the plea of War Clause.

These contracts were done on a basis of 17 shillings per ton, but these British firms are also out to book fresh business at a rise of 80 per cent on the basis of 32 to 35 shillings.

If this is correct it is bad for British companies, as other American shipping companies have not cancelled their existing contracts.

If the British firms act in combination to take advantage of the war it virtually amounts to profiteering. Local shippers are moving in the matter and the Indian Merchants Chamber will discuss the problem on Tuesday.

In the meantime, the Government is informed by telegrams.

PROFITEERING IN ALLAHABAD

Magistrate's Futile Warning

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

Staggering examples of profiteering come to light in Allahabad. In one case, a Doctor prescribed serum for a case of diptheria or Tetanus for which one chemist demanded Rs 42, it's normal price being Rs. 7-8. The man was unable to pay the high price demanded and his child who needed the serum died.

Quinine normally sold at about Rs. 24 per pound is now priced Rs. eight per ounce.

The District Magistrate has issued a warning to merchants against profiteering but beyond t hat nothing has been done hitherto. These warnings have not had much effect

Price Control In Orissa

CUTTACK, Sept. 8.

The Government of Orissa, through a "communique" issued to-day, warns persons against increasing the prices of foodstufs and other necessaries of life. Government is determined to undertake legislation to deal with cases of non-complianee.—United Press.

EXTEND DATE OF ENROLMENT

Bengal Congress Appeal To Rajen Babu

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

In view of the floods which are stated to have considerably hampered the progress of Congress work of enrolment of members in the districts of Bengal, the executive of the Provincial Congress Committee has, according to a resolution passed at its meeting last night, requested the Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who is now at Wardha, to extend the last date of enrolment of Congress members by a fortnight.—A P

Tripura Ruler Made Hon. Colonel

AGARTALA, Sept. 8.

The Tripura State Council has passed the Foreigners Act and adopted the Defence of India Ordinance with certain modifications.

It is learnt that the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur of Tripura has been made an honorary Colonel in the British Urban Infantry.—United Uress.

Prohibition Of Exports

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The "Gazette" Extraordinary on prohibition of exports also contains the following notification:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea or by land out of British India, except under licence granted by a customs collector, of wool, raw.—A. P.

Happenings On French Frontier

Concentration On No-Man's Land: French Planes Busy: Saarbrucken Evacuated

PARIS, Sept. 9.

A picture of what is happening on the French Front is gradually becoming apparent from laconic communiques. Along the Rhine, where concrete blockhouses at the water's edge face each other at shortrange, only artillery action is possible. The sector running from Lauterbourg to Luxemburg Frontier is, therefore, of the greatest interest.

"NO-MAN'S LAND"

It was previously impossible to get a clear picture of the Siegfried Line, but since the outbreak of war, French 'planes are continually photographing from all angles. The photographs have now been amalgamated into a detailed plan. The no-man's land varies between three and six miles. This is the area where the French have firstly concentrated attention. They have pushed advance guards across it, mopping machine-gun nests and advanced posts until they are now up against the Siegfried Line itself.

These tactics have given a breathing space on the Maginot Line, whose secrets are preserved by an iron curtain and air defence. At the same time, the mighty operation of mobilisation behind the Maginot Line proceeds ceaselessly and the French are now pounding the Siegfried Line, testing its strength, and seeking weak points.

SAARBRUCKEN EVACUATED?

According to neutral reports, Saarbrucken itself has already been evacuated. As a result of this pressure the movements of German troops to the Polish Front have slowed down, indicating to the allied general staff that their object of relieving pressure on the Poles is already being achieved.—Reuter.

Intense French Pressure On Siegfried Lines

Leads To Withdrawal Of German Troops From Polish Corridor

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Military operations on the Western Front are being conducted according to plan. It is reported that the French troops have already started digging themselves in on new positions inside German territory won in the advances late yesterday, on the Saar Front.

Morecver intensification of French pressure on the Siegfried line shows signs of having the desired effect inasmuch as several German divisions, which have been operating on the Polish Corridor have now been withdrawn to meet the threat of a major battle for Saarbrucken.

The number of troops involved is 150,000, and according to military circles, this is only an immediate way of "coming to the assistance of Poland" by decreasing the German power which can be used on the Eastern Front.

French military commentators foresee "a war of fortresses"—the war envisaged, being one of material, money and blockade. Therein the Allies have their strongest weapons.

DISCONTENT AMONG REICH PEOPLE RIFE

(Continued from page 19)

is a strong feeling among the German public that the military operations in the east are only the beginning of a much greater conflict. The Germans are also beginning to feel that compared with their own position, the resources of Britain and France are practically unlimited.

Numerous signs of discontent among the Reich population are confirmed here. Restiveness has been particularly noticeable in such centres as Aachen and Cologne, where evacuation of the civil population has begun.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS

The Swiss Press reported anti-German demonstrations in the Czch Protectorate and the arrival of refugees.—Reuter.

"Hitler Has Made Mistake"

PARIS, September 9.

Commenting on German tactics for a short war as opposed to the British and French tactics for holding out for a complete victory, "L'Intransigeant" remarks that everything points to Herr Hitler saying to himself. "I shall finish off Poland quickly and afterwards make peace". But Hitler has made mistake, as is proved by Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

COUNT CSAKY LEAVES FOR GERMANY

BUDAPEST, Sept. 8.

Count Csaky left for Germany on Thursday in a German Government plane. The destination is believed to be Berlin but it may be Salzburg or Vienna.—Reuter.

Count Czaky Returns To Budapest

BUDAPEST, Sept. 9.

Count Czaky who flew to Germany last night, has returned.—Reuter

Only A Couple Of Football Matches

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Owing to lack of time following the raising of the ban on sporting gatherings in certain areas, only a couple of football matches were played.

A few officials and one reporter watched Queens Park Rangers beat Army by ten goals to two in a friendly association football match. But despite the short notice of the announcement of the match, 5,000 saw New Zealand Rugby League Tourists beat Dewsbury by 22 points to ten.—Reuter.

LEAFLETS DROPPED IN CENTRAL GERMANY

Regret At Inadvertent Crossing Of Belgian Territory

LONDON, September 9.

It is officially announced that the Air Force made a fifth reconnoissance flight over Germany during the night. Weather conditions were unfavourable, but leaflets were distributed over a wide area in Central Germany.

On the return journey some of our aircraft became engaged with fighter planes, understood to be Belgian. It is understood that British machines inadvertently crossed a portion of Belgian territory. Air Force pilots have very strict instructions to avoid neutral territory, and, pending receipt of fuller information, the British Ambassador in Brussels has been instructed to express deep regret and offer apology.

HOLLAND'S PROTEST TO GERMANY

THE HAGUE.—The Government have protested to Germany against violation of neutrality in connection with a German aeroplane observed over Holland.

JAWAHARLAL MEETS TAGORE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met Dr. Rabindranath Tagore this afternoon and handed over to him the message of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek conveying his greetings and good wishes to Dr. Tagore.

It is understood that Pandit Nehru acquainted Dr. Tagore with the state of affairs in China and the experiences he has gathered there. The conversations which lasted for 45 minutes also centered round the present world situation and the stand which India should take.

Dr. Tagore left to-night for the Mungpo Hills near Darjeeling, where he will stay for a few weeks to recoup his health.—United Press.

Allied Planes Get Into Fire Of German Anti-Aircraft Guns

LONDON, Sept. 9.

According to the Official German News Agency, enemy aircraft approaching from north-western direction was reported. In the coastal area the aeroplanes got into the fire of German anti-aircraft guns. The 'planes turned into south-western direction, and began to return over Holland. No bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPS DRIVEN OUT FROM HIGH SEAS

Cutting Of War Supply Sources Virtually Complete

LONDON, Sept. 9.

There is now practically no German merchant ships on the high seas, says the Ministry of Information, reporting on the continuation of the Allies' sweeping activities. Empire sea communications continue without serious interruption. Some German merchantmen were captured by our warships, and in more than one case, the Crew scuttled the ship before abandoning her.

A great majority at sea who were near neutral ports at the outbreak of war are now sheltering in neutral ports. Besides those at Vigo and Japanese ports, already announced, numerous others have sought shelter in ports in North and South America, Iceland and elsewhere. No steps have been taken by these vessels to arm themselves as raiders or take any other part in the hostilities. The cutting off of Germany from overseas sources of war supply is now virtually complete, except for the Baltic.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD GRAIN DEALERS OBSERVE HARTAL

Protest Against Government's Orders Against Profiteering

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

Grain merchants in different grain markets of Allahabad observed hartal to-day to protest against Government's orders not to indulge in profiteering. They contend that they should be allowed to sell grain at enhanced rates according to their sweet will. The attitude of grain merchants has come as a surprise to the public. Public sympathy is entirely with District Authorities, who are trying to curb profiteering. The effect of Government's warnings has not been very appreciable on dealers and prices are still soaring high.

'KINGDOM OF GOD IS REALISM'

Dr. Stanley Jones' Third Lecture

In his third lecture at the Taj Mahal Hotel lecture hall on Saturday evening Dr. E. Stanley Jones said that his answer to the question whether the Kingdom of God on this earth was idealism or realism was that it was realism. He did not believe that man was essentially selfish; he was also altruistic and this tendency had to be developed so the Kingdom of God may reign on earth.

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee was in the chair.

Cotton Merchant's Death In Mysterious Circumstances

A rich cotton merchant of Bombay died under peculiar circumstances on Saturday evening.

It appears that the dead body of a young man, aged 25, was found lying on the footpath near Ramachandra Building, Bhatwadi Road, near the Opera House. Inquiries by the police failed to show how the body happened to come there. Subsequently, however, a cap and a pair of sandals, presumably belonging to the deceased, were found on the terrace of the Ramachandra Building. The dead body was identified as that of Hiralal Makanji Mehta, a cotton merchant, who was residing at Sukh Sagar Lodge, Princess Street.

It is supposed that he must have gone up the Ramachandra Building for reasons not yet known and must either have slipped down or thrown himself down.

The police are investigating.

Eight More Bodies Recovered From 'Thetis' Engine Room

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Divers again entered the engine room of the "Thetis" and recovered eight more bodies, making ten in all so far taken from the submarine. Inquest will only be held after all the bodies have been recovered.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON 37 POINTS DOWN

Easier Trend In Broach

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Sept 9	
Previous closing	9.37
To-day's opening	9.12
Difference	—25
To-day's closing	9.00
Difference	—37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Sept 9	
Previous closing	6.20
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

Broach A/M Expectation ..... Rs. 182

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 9

The New York cotton further declined to-day under continued Bombay selling and realising with very little support appearing.

The trading in October commenced at 9.12 i.e. 25 points lower than the last close. Prices decline on renewed realising had liquidation coupled with Bombay selling under which prices steadily eased with October closing at 9.00.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept 9

Locally Broach April/May opened at Rs. 184 and after easing to Rs. 182-8 the rate improved to Rs. 183-8 at which the market finally closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 9

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (9.45/9.44) 9.12/9.09
December (9.38/9.37) 9.05/9.02
March (9.83/9.82) 8.95/8.90

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

(From the Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.).

Bombay, Sept 9			
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	95	0 0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	Rs.	94	0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15h per candy	Rs.	92	8 0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy	Rs.	92	8 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	Rs.	95	0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in Bond per cwt.	Rs.	13	0 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	Rs.	15	0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	Rs.	19	0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.	Rs.	17	0 0

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

B I S N Company's ss Indora of 3,963 reg tons Capt G H Johnson arrived from Rangoon with rice, timber and general cargo.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's Tanker British Lord of 3,520 reg tons Capt J Robertson arrived from Colombo in water ballast.

Volkart Bros'. s.s. Silverteak of 3,693 reg tons Capt F Henderson arrived from New Orleans with general cargo.

P and O S N Company's s.s. Narkunda of 9,429 reg tons Capt W D C Smith arrived from Brisbane with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Company's s.s. Barala of 1,896 reg tons Capt J D Johnson arrived from Basrah with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Company's s.s. Hilda of 2,974 reg tons Capt A Subsin arrived from Genoa with general cargo.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 9	
Previous closing	4.05 1/4
To-day's opening	4.05 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.05 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 9	
Previous closing	4.02 to 4.06
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.06
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.06

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept 9	
Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 9

On London Foreign Exchange market the sterling was officially quoted at 4.02 to 4.06 while franc was fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 31/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.18 5/8) 13.18 5/8
New York on Bombay (30.50) 30.50
Berlin on Bombay Deleted
London on Milan unquoted
London on Shanghai (4 1/4 sellers) 4 3/8 Nom. sellers
London on Kobe (1-1 7/8 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-1 7/8 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3 15/16 per cent) 3 3/4 to 3 7/8 per cent
4 months (4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent) 4 1/2 to 5 per cent
6 months (5 per cent) not received

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept 9

SILVER			
Silver ready	55	8	0
Silver Bhadrapad	55	4	0
Silver Asho	55	4	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	40	1	6
Gold Bhadrapad	40	3	0
Gold Asho	40	4	0
Sovereign			

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept 9			
Wheat September	3	5	3
Wheat January	3	11	3
Wheat May	3	10	9
Linseed September	5	7	0
Wheat May	5	13	0
Groundnuts February	33	11	0
Castorseeds September	33	12	0
Castorseeds May	34	12	0
Cottonseeds September	29	2	0
Cottonseeds January	23	3	6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 9

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 52) dol 53 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38) dol 38 1/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 66 1/4) dol 70
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 117

COMPERATIVE COTTON BUREAU FIGURES

Condition 1939-40 70; 1938-39 65; 1937-38 75
Yield 1939-40 244.7; 1938-39 214.1; 1937-38 228.5
Production 1939-40 12,380,000; 1938-39 11,825,000; 1937-38 16,098,000
Ginned to 1st Sept. 1939-40 1,402,000; 1938-39 1,332,000; 1937-38 1,871,000.

SUBHAS BOSE EXPLAINS HIS VIEW POINTS

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 9.

The "United Press" learns on good authority that at to-day's meeting of the Congress Working Committee Mahatma Gandhi placed different issues relating to the situation arising out of the European war, and the Committee will continue to discuss general outlines to-morrow.

It is also reliably learnt that being asked to give his views Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose gave an indication of the line of action that appealed to his group, and it is further understood that the views are similar to those he had already expressed in the Press and on the platform. Acharya Narendra Deo and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, however, did not give their opinion, and it is understood they are awaiting the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to-morrow.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

Messrs. Yusuf J. Meherally and Achyut Patwardhan who were deputed on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party, are holding consultations with Acharya Narendra Deo and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain.

Mahatmaji had a 15-minute talk with Mr. Patwardhan just on the eve of his departure for Shegaon. Gandhiji's silence begins at 12 noon to-morrow and naturally serious discussions are expected on Monday next, by when the Working Committee will be in a position to know the viewpoints of those invited.—United Press.

Kiran Shankar Roy Invited To Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 9.

To-day's discussions at the Working Committee meeting are characterised on all hands as a preliminary. It appears that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and others asked a number of questions of both Gandhiji and Mr. Aney for elucidation of different points arising out of their accounts of their interview with the Viceroy. This was followed by a general discussion of a preliminary nature. At one stage, it was thought possible that Gandhiji might stay over at Wardha for the night and a small basket containing his simple supper and goat's milk were brought from Shegaon in anticipation of this. It was believed then that possibly the discussions might go on late into the night and as the Committee was meeting again in the morning, it was suggested that he might stay over. But the preliminary discussions ended in good time for him to reach Shegaon before it was too late. Further in view of the fact that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reaching here to-morrow evening, there appears to be strong desire on the part of the members to defer the crucial stage of discussions till his arrival. As such to-morrow's sitting, is not expected to reach a stage where Gandhiji's counsels will be essential.

Shortly after Mr Bose's return from the Working Committee meeting, a meeting of the Forward Bloc Working Committee took place at Mr. Bose's residence.

It is gathered that Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy of Bengal has been telegraphically requested by the Congress President to come to Wardha. It is believed that this is in connection with the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee affairs.

Mr. Liladhar Barooah, Assistant Secretary of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, placed before the Working Committee certain matters relating to the P.C.C. —A. P.

Shia-Sunni Conference On September 16

WARDHA, Sept. 9.

The Lucknow Shia-Sunni Conference convened by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad which had been tentatively fixed for September 12 has been now definitely fixed for September 16 in view of the fact that Maulana Azad will be engaged here for a few more days. —A. P.

CONTROVERSY OVER FLYING OF MUSLIM FLAG

Six Municipal Board Members Walk-Out

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

The proposal of hoisting the Muslim League flag over the Allahabad Municipal buildings, which was defeated at the previous meeting, was recalled at to-day's meeting of the Municipal Board by the six Muslim members, who staged a walk-out to-day in spite of the Chairman's convincing statement. They also announced their desire to boycott future meetings till the Provincial Muslim League directs action which may enforce the flag against the opposition.—United Press.

ALLEGED THREAT TO LIQUOR SHOPS CUSTOMERS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

P. Gallagha, an Anglo-Indian special constable recruited by the Calcutta Police in connection with war measures, was prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day for alleged threatening with arrest the customers of liquor shops for free drinks and assaulting a head constable—United Press.

Aerial Battle Near Danish-German Frontier?

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.

What is believed to have been an air battle was heard from Tonder, about two miles from the Danish-German Frontier early this morning. Heavy mist prevented any aeroplanes from being seen. Observers declare that they saw several bombs drop into the sea in the neighbourhood of the Hindenburg Dam which connects the Island of Sylt with the mainland.—Reuter.

Non-Military Incomes Taxed In Paris

PARIS, Sept. 9.

A decree imposes a tax of 15 per cent on incomes of all men between 18 and 49, who have not enrolled in any military formation.

An extraordinary contribution for national defence of two per cent of all incomes imposed at the beginning of this year will be raised to four per cent from January 1st next—Reuter.

LORRY DRIVERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Lorry Drivers' Union, a public meeting of Lorry Drivers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. near the Wadi Bunder Bridge. Coms. Dr. Shetty, Abdul Rehman Mitha, V. B. Karnik, Rajaram Panday and others will address the meeting. All Lorry Drivers are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 8.	
September	dol 0.85 1/8.
December	dol 0.85
May	dol 0.86.

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 8.	
November	2.90.
January	2.73.
March	2.75
May	2.78.

Jawaharlal Sees Sarat Bose

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Prior to his departure for Wardha Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's residence and had some friendly talks with him.—United Press.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 9.

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 188 for Broach A/M. delivery in sympathy with a decline of 15 points and under scattered buying prices improved to Rs. 188/12. Later on there was increased selling and general long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 184/8.

The Board of Directors in their yesterday's meeting did not come to any decision and are meeting again to-day at 1 p.m. It is generally believed disciplinary action would be taken against some members in connection with Hayalas.

It is said that owing to low clearing rates, Bears will get some relief but there is some danger for Valan. Later on there was increased short covering and prices advanced to Rs. 188. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/May	Rs.	187	0 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/Jan.		172	12 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/Jan.		143	8 0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 8.

GIZA—	
Spot	8.74
October	7.89
November	7.94
January	7.94
March	7.94
May	7.89
July	7.91
UPPERS.—	
Spot	7.89
October	7.04
November	7.04
January	6.94
March	6.90
May	6.87
July	6.83

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept. 8.

SAKELS—	
November	14.70—7.
January	14.73—7.
March	14.80—3.
ASHMOUNI—	
October	11.50+ 5.
December	11.66+17.
February	11.85+30.
April	11.95+38.
June	11.95+30.
GIZA—	
November	13.67+23.
January	13.72+20.
March	13.84+24.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 8.

Call Loan London	3
3 per cent	66 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	94
4 per cent 1948/53	100
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	107
5 per cent 1942/47	104
3 per cent 1949/52	92
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	62 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	88 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	102 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	47/6

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Yesterday London gold market was steady and prices remained unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.06 at London and 4.05 1/4 at New York London silver prices were unchanged at 21 5/16d for spot and forward quotation was also unchanged at 21 5/16d. speculators bought and sold. Business was small. There was some Bear covering. New York silver was unchanged at 36 3/4 cents per ounce. The local market was quiet and silver after opening at Rs. 56/8 declined to Rs 56 2. Gold was steady

GOLD

Ready	40	6	0
Bhadrapad	40	4	0
Aso	40	3	0
SILVER			
Ready	56	14	0
Bhadrapad	56	4	0
Aso	56	2	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 8.

Spot	21 5/16
Forward	21 5/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 8.

Gold bars fine per oz	£8/8/0

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	16	6	0
Shipment Sept.	6	9	0
Shipment Oct.-Dec.	6	13	0

Realising Wave In Share Bazar

STEEL AND TEXTILE SHARES MARKED DOWN

Scattered Covering At Low Levels

BOMBAY: Sept. 9.

To-day for the first time there was cessation of speculative buying on the local Stock Exchange, where prices declined under profit-taking.

There were unfounded rumours of Government control, but the fact was that during the recent rise there had been extensive speculative buying and heavy short covering, which weakened the technical position of the market. Thus to-day's decline was a welcome one to maintain the stability of the market.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was firm on a wave of War buying based partly on the move to hold a special session of the Congress for the purpose of amending the Neutrality Act. There is so far no confirmation, but the market was strong with a large volume of business.

The local market after the experience of operators in Cotton and Silver moved to-day very cautiously. The first sentimental effect of War carried up Tata Steel Defds. to Rs. 1,860, but since then there is steady unloading by professionals.

The market is subject to violent and rapid fluctuations and it will be safe to protect open interests by stop-loss orders. There will be, as usual, rumours affecting the course of prices on either side, but those who have limited business will be able to hold on. Thus it is risky to have extensive risks in present markets.

There was considerable long liquidation in Tata Steel and Cotton Mill shares. Prices gradually sagged to low levels, where there appeared moderate short covering.

Tata Steel Defds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,780 and declined to Rs. 1,715 on general long liquidation. Later on there was short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 1,737-8. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 345.

Cotton Mill shares suffered considerably and every share in this section eased off. Bombay Dyeings lost about Rs. 50 at Rs. 937-8. Associated Cements and other shares on the forward list closed lower as compared with the closing quotations.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

100	Amed. Advance	300	0
250	BOM. DYEING	937	8
100	CENTURY	274	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	290	0
100	COLABA	146	0
100	Coorla	84	0
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	285	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	9
100	Finlay	110	0
100	GOKAK	183	0
1,000	Hindustan	1660	0
100	Indore	30	12
100	Khatau	119	0
100	KOHINOOR	293	0
350	Laxmi	417	8
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	130	0
250	Model	38	8
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	244	0
100	Oosmanshahi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	272	8
25	SASSOON SILK	69	4
50	SIMPLEX	91	0
100	SWADESHI	266	0
1,000	Sholapur	2.600	0
100	SWAN	105	0
500	Vishnu	1.000	0
1,000	Westerns	850	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	89	0
35-50	Central	26	8
500	Imperial	1310	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	315	0
50-100	India	118	8
100	Reserve Bank	94	0
5	Union	5	13
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	130	8
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	640	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	10
20	Mercantile	56	0
15-75	New India	28	12
200	Oriental	4.300	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	1
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahd. Old	143	2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1385	0
10	Ajmer	11	2
50	BOMBAY TRAM	117	8
100	Bombay Suburban	165	0
10	Broach	10	11
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	183	8
100	Surat	161	4
100	TATA HYDRO	141	0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1227	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,002	8
100	C. Province	92	0
100	Dh. Baramati	XD 99	10
100	Gujarat	90	0
100	Mandra Bhon	100	0
100	Pachora Jamner	83	13
100	Sara Serajganj	102	0
500	Tapti Valley	757	8
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp	7	0
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Bombay Dyeing (985) 950, 957, 945, 935, 932, 922, 937.

Century (296) 285, 274, 276, 370 273, 274.

Central India (301) 290, 285. 290, 282, 285, 284, 290.

Kohinoor (308) 302, 292, 293, 291, 293.

New Great (262) 256, 250, 245, 249.

Simplex (98) 95, 90, 91, 89, 92 91.

Swadeshi (280) 262, 270, 265, 262, 266.

Associated Cement (135) 135, 132, 130¼, 131|8, 130|8.

Andhra (1,355) 1,385.

Tram Ord. (116) 117|8.

Tata Hydro (136) 135, 140, 141

Tata Power (1,210) 1,210, 1,215, 1,232, 1,225, 1,227.

T. Steel Dfd. (1,795) 1,775, 1,745 1,775, 1,750, 1,730, 1,712, 1,740, 1,735, 1,745, 1,735, 1,737.

T. Steel Ord. (352) 345, 342, 351 340, 345, 343, 345.

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (144) 141 145, 144, 146.

Bellapur (198) 191, 190, 192, 189 192.

B. Steam (285) 285, 283, 281.

B. Burma (555) 540, 522, 530, 520, 525, 530.

10	Indian Iron and Steel	34	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	47	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1737	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	345	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	500	0
10	Air Service	6	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	192	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	802	8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	281	0
125	B. BURMA	530	0
50	B. BURMA CONTY	170	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5	0
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	8
100	IND. BLEACHING	109	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44	4
100	I. Radio Defd	347	8
100	I. Radio Ord.	340	0
100	Port Canning	75	12
30	PREMIER CON.	75	8
15	Scindia	22	6
25	Tata Oil Mill	49	0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,482	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7	p. c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	70	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	110	4
6¼	p. c. Prem Const 2nd	89	8
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	135	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1562	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	205	10
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	146	0
7	p. c. Vishnu	675	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	95
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	97/4
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan	95/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	100/8
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan	94/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan	100/8
4 per cent 1943 Bond	103/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	105
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	111
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan	101/8
TAXFREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan	102
4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore Loan	108
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan	116
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	100
4 per cent M Deb 1974	102
5 per cent M Deb 1959	108
6 per cent M Deb 1954	119
6 per cent K P T 1956	120

N. B. Quotations nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 9.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Sept. 15/16 Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 One month.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 364 nominal
Bank's buying T T 323 nominal
Bank's buying D D 322 nominal.

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,270
Bank's buying T T 1,369

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 79
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 54 nominal.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 53 3/4 nominal

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 86 nominal

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 26 nominal

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/3 9th instant.
Shanghai/London 0/5 13/16 9th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 9th instant.
Java/London 7.55/7.62 9th instant.
New York/London 4.06 8th instant.
London/New York 4.02 8th instant.
London/Paris 176/7 8th instant
London/Italy — 8th inst.
London/Belgium 23.67/97 8th instant.
London/Switzerland 17.87/18.05 8th instant.
London/Berlin — 8th instant.
London/Stockholm 18.20 8th instant.
London/Amsterdam 7.57/7.64 8th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain
Gold £8-8-0 7th instant
Gold £8-8-0 8th instant.
Silver London Ready 21 5/16 7th instant.
Silver London Ready 21 5/16 8th instant.
Silver London Forward 21 5/16 7th instant.
Silver London Forward 21 5/16 8th instant.
Silver New York Ready 36 1/4 7th instant.
Silver New York Ready 36 3/4 8th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3 15/16 per cent 7th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3 7/8 per cent 8th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5 per cent 7th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5 per cent 8th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent
6 months 2 per cent
Tone:—Steadier

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 8.

At night the local market opened with Broach A/M. at Rs. 192 1/2 and advanced to Rs 194 on buying by bazaar operators. Around this price there was general selling on bearish Bureau Report, and the market declined to Rs. 186 1/2.

Closing at 11 p.m.—

Broach A/M.	187	1/2
Oomra D/J.	172	1/2
Bengal D/J.	142	1/2

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	104	8
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	8
7 p.c Sholapur	78	8
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

New Dewan Of Indore

A Pen-Picture Of Rai Bahadur Col. Dinanath

By B. S. TURKHUD,

During my stay at Indore I have had opportunities of coming in fairly close contact with Col. Dinanath, the new Prime Minister of Indore. Not that I had not known him before. I must however, admit, that never before had I an opportunity to watch the Colonel and his activities at such close quarters.

He is by no means a stranger to Indore and its complicated affairs, and his general association with State politics has been fairly long and varied. It is, indeed, a matter for rejoicing so far as the people of Indore are concerned that they are getting the advantage of his long experience, and the affairs of Indore, such as they are, bid fair to be straightened out and set right for the nonce. The joy of the Indorians is obvious from the fact that the Prime Minister has been literally deluged by a plethora of addresses from all sections of the people. He has, it appears, secured an abiding corner in the hearts of the Indore people and with the progress of time, he is sure to endear himself more and more to them all. They have, I expect, built their hopes high on his sterling abilities and goodwill. And from all that I have seen of him lately, I can safely say that they will not be disappointed.

EASY OF APPROACH

Colonel Dinanath is a thorough gentleman. He has charming manners and a winning smile. He is easy of approach, which is a r are thing in Indian States. Red tape finds no quarter. He has fixed hours both in the morning and evening when his doors are open to all who may have any complaints to make or grievances to redress. Full advantage is taken of this indulgence, as is evident from the large number of people who throng at his door. I personally noticed 'no red tape business' myself when I had gone to meet him. I understand that he gives each a patient hearing and promises to look into their affair carefully and generally is prompt to give much-sought for relief if the circumstances and the merits of the case warrant his doing so. I understand that his skill in handling matters, however complicated, is such as to create confidence in others; and people feel sure that they will get fair justice at his hands if their cause is just and unselfish.

I must say that I couldn't help being struck with the simplicity of his home life, his modest and by no means imposing residence, "Manak Baug Annex"—with a well laid out garden and a neat little "Gurudwar" in the rear, where, it is said, he offers his devout prayers morning and evening.

His close connection and acquaintance with different States and their affairs for over two decades has stood him in good stead. A man of quick grasp that he is, he can easily see things through and there is little or no chance of his being hoodwinked. His attention to details enables him to come to a quick decision.

Col. Dinanath is hardly hesitating or faltering. He is fond of discipline though he is loathe to made a fetish of it. He is respected for his force of character and though ordinarily he is as gentle and tender as a flower he is stern and firm like a granite rock when the exigency of a case demands it. From the several meetings I have had the privilege of attending arranged to felicitate him, I found him to be a fairly effective speaker in Hindi and rarely failed to make an impression. His utterances and appeals seem to go straight to the heart, rouse confidence and compel submission.

Young men of ability and promise find in him a ready friend and a willing helper. He can surely appreciate real merit when and where he finds it.

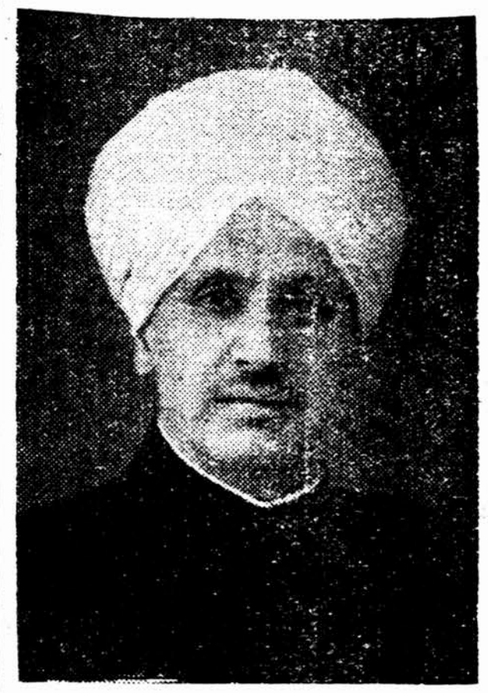
I do not mean to suggest that Col. Dinanath is perfect. Indeed nobody is. If he were perfect he would not be human. It is not possible for all people, holding different shades of opinion, to see eye to eye with him and to be in complete accord with all his doings and sayings. The tallest amongst us is not without detractors. Even Mahatma Gandhi in spite of his saintly character, enormous sacrifice and life long service in the cause of his country has a host of enemies who revel in back-biting and blaming him for evils real and imaginary; but he heeds them not. It won't do for a man in power, shouldering heavy responsibilities to hesitate and falter at every slight breeze of vile criticism, which is in many cases unfounded and misconceived.

INDORE FOR INDORIANS?

With a view to improve the lot of Indorians for instance, he made an announcement the other day at a meeting at which I was present to the effect that no foreigners will be recruited in State service. This announcement, made in the sole interest of the Indorians, was hailed by the people of Indore with acclamation. The ideal is, indeed, laudable but if closely examined is it easily translateable? One needs to glance about the present position at Indore. Shall Indore be in a position to supply all the requirements so far as experts are concerned? I am afraid that this kind of boycott will not find favour with many. Speaking for myself the very idea of boycott doesn't appeal because Ahilyabai Holkarin of hallowed memory, was the idol not of Indore alone, but the whole of India. At the bare mention of her name people of all denominations bow down their heads in reverence and pay their willing and silent homage to her. Every part of the country far and near is resonant with her praises and sing songs of her glory. Why? Because she not only looked after the weal of her subjects, whom she regarded as her own children, and ministered to their comforts, but extended her helping hand to every nook and corner outside Indore. Her glorious name and that of Indore have become household words throughout India particularly because of this wide outlook. It will be no exaggeration to say that there is no place in Northern India which does not contain a memento of her. She, therefore, belonged not to Indore alone but to the whole of India.

The rigid policy, therefore, 'Indore for Indorians alone' does not much commend itself to my humble self; that is because I have lived in a much wider and liberal atmosphere of Bombay, but, of course, I am prepared to own that the Colonel, on whose capacious shoulders has devolved the care of the Indore State, knows his task better than I do and I feel sure that he won't launch upon a policy which is not best suited to the interest of Indore and her people.

A new era of prosperity is dawning on Indore. May Col. Dinanath live long to carry on his good work and may the people of Indore reap the fruit of his ripe experience as an expert administrator.



RAI BAHADUR COL. DINANATH, BAR-AT-LAW, PRIME MINISTER OF INDORE STATE.

"TRANSPORT IN BOMBAY"

The photographs illustrating the article on "Transport in Bombay," which appeared in our Sunday issue of the 3rd instant, were kindly supplied by the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., Bombay. A further article on the same subject will appear in our issue of Sunday, the 17th inst.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Should Our Newspapers Be Censored?

Scarcely a week passes in these times without a speech by an M.P. or a letter to a newspaper from an eminent citizen calling on the Government to exercise some control over the Press, writes Mr Robert Lynd in John O'London's Weekly. Most of the speakers and writers protest that they believe in the liberty of the Press, but they maintain that that liberty is being abused, and that the abuse of the liberty of the Press is embittering relations between England and certain European powers, especially Germany. They complain that Herr Hitler and his colleagues are frequently assailed by opprobrious epithets such as "gangsters", and that Nazi Germany is written about in a way likely to infuriate Englishmen against Germany and to infuriate Germans against England.

STORIES ABOUT STATESMEN.

I confess I dislike abuse for the sake of abuse. I do not see much good in calling names, apart from the relief it affords the feelings. And I do not care for stories detrimental to foreign statesmen, which, for all the evidence that is given in support of them, may be fabrications, and which in any case have no bearing on the political questions involved. Thus I have read of one European statesman that he is a personal coward and that he began his career by accepting a bribe from a foreign power; of another, that his morals are those of a decadent Roman Emperor. Another was held up to disgust as a brutal father whose idea of a joke was to go over to his baby's cradle and to puff clouds of the foulest tobacco-smoke into the helpless baby's face. This sort of stuff, it seems to me, is neither worth writing nor worth reading. It is a good rule, I think, that no story should be told about a foreign statesman which could not be told about an English statesman without risk of a ruinous libel action.

KIPLING AND THE IRISH M.P.s

As for abusive epithets, that is another matter. Englishmen, when their emotions are stirred, have frequently used abusive epithets about statesmen much nearer home than Germany. Rudyard Kipling once wrote a ballad called "Cleared," in which he declared that, if the Irish Members of Parliament were not murderers and cattle-maimers, they were the pay-masters of murderers and cattle-maimers, and ended with the line:—

By God, the boys that did the work were braver men than they!

At a later date, during Black and Tan times, a London newspaper published a poem beginning:—

The Front Bench, and all sitting on it murderers.

Hence, in calling Nazi leaders "gangsters", English journalists are going no further in vituperation than they have gone again and again in speaking of English and Irish statesmen.

THEY RESENT CRITICISM

I doubt, however, whether it is chiefly the language of vituperation that offends the Nazis in the English Press. The Nazi resents most of all the reporting of facts—which he calls "lies"—and criticism. After all, eminent English journalists, such as Mr. Norman Ebbutt, did not escape Nazi fury by avoiding abusive epithets. Straightforward accounts of the persecution of Jews, and the persecution not only of Jews but of Christians, were resented as bitterly as if they had been couched in the language of nineteenth-century Billingsgate. Again, if they are criticized for imprisoning Pastor Niemoeller without trial, Nazis feel that they have the right to be angry at such unwarranted outside interference in their domestic affairs.

It looks, then, as though the Government could not control the newspapers in the interests of better relations with Germany unless it forbade them to report the facts of German life and ordered them to refrain from criticizing Germany as freely as they have criticized other countries in the past. After all, what is happening in Germany concerns not only Germany, but every country in Europe. It is vitally important that Englishmen should know what is happening there and should examine it critically to see whether it is a good or a bad thing. The fate of Europe is bound up with the fate of Germany, and the Englishman, in so far as he demands news and views about Germany, is taking an interest not so much in German as in his own affairs.

Those who wish to limit the freedom of the Press, however, would probably say that they would leave newspapers perfect liberty to report facts and to criticize foreign governments, and that all they are asking for is the prohibition of matter likely to poison international feeling, such as wildly exaggerated rumours, sensational headlines, and insulting epithets.

Some time ago, they could point out, a Geneva newspaper was suspended for referring to the four statesmen who made the Munich agreement as "The Butchers' Club." "Let us put an end to this kind of slanging match," they might say; "things of this kind only make bad blood."

RESTRAINT CAN BE EFFECTIVE

Well, it is a good thing to practise restraint, and the more restraint English journalists show in their references to foreign countries, the more effective, as a rule, I imagine, is their criticism. At the same time, I cannot conceive of any law giving the Government control of the Press for the purpose of improving international feeling which would not also give the Government power to suppress criticism of itself. Many a law is passed for a good purpose and is afterwards used for an entirely different purpose. We have seen an example of this fairly recently in the use made by the police of the Official Secrets Act.

Cabinet Ministers may swear while a Bill is passing through Parliament that its provisions will never be employed for any purpose outside the intentions of the legislature. But funny things happen after a law has been put on the Statute Book. A few years later, a bright young Minister, wondering how he can prevent somebody or other from being a nuisance, discovers a clause that gives the authorities powers of suppression which Parliament never intended to give them, and a law which was intended to be used merely to prevent or punish crime is used to infringe liberty. Hence it is not enough to pass a law for a good purpose. No law should be passed at all till every possible effort has been made to ensure that it can never be used for a bad purpose. Is it possible to frame a press censorship law which could not be so misused? I do not think so.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST REVOLUTION

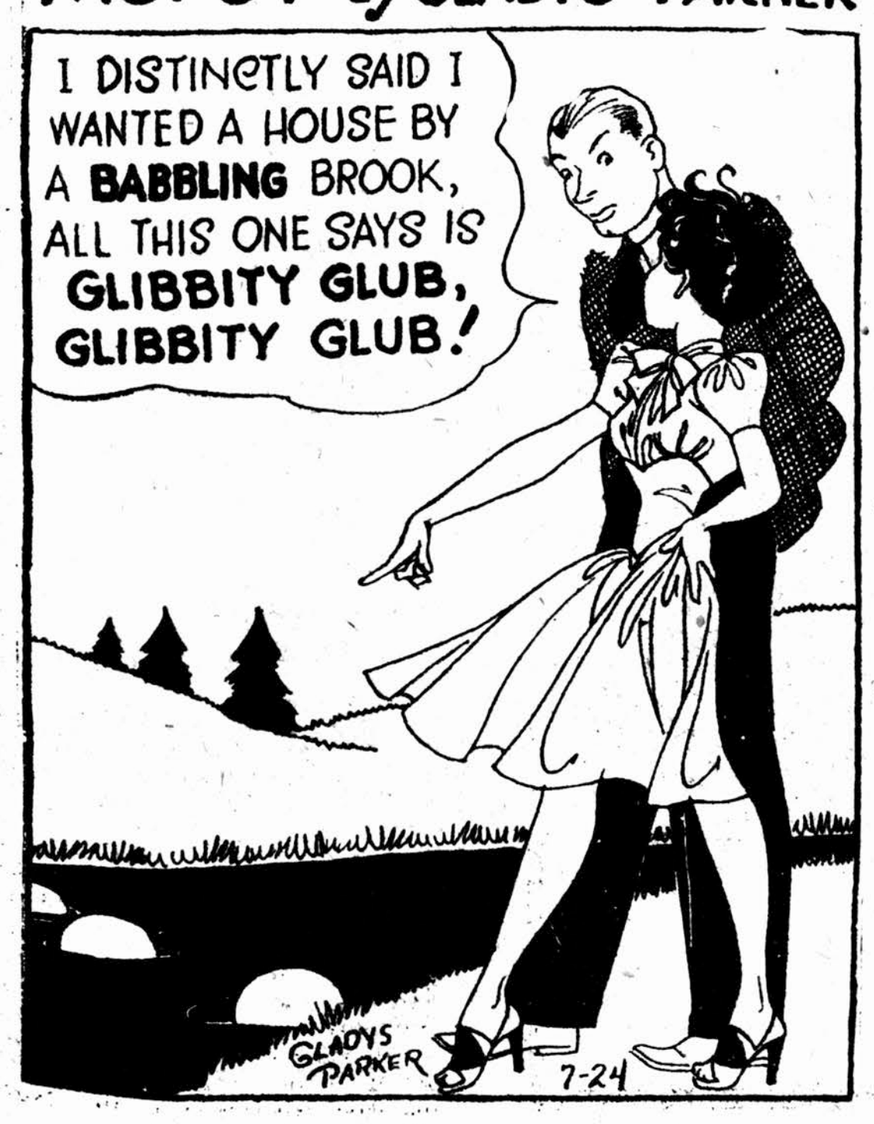
The freedom of the Press and the freedom of Parliament have often been acclaimed as the bulwarks of British liberty. They are more than that: they are, along with unemployment insurance, the chief safeguard against violent revolution. If men are forbidden to speak, the ground is prepared for a policy of "deeds not words." In England at present every section of the community has the right to state its case publicly in the Press and in Parliament, and to attempt to win the nation round to it by argument. This has not yet resulted in an English Utopia, but at least it has brought about an improvement in the condition of the people which would astonish the great-grandfathers of those now living if they could return to earth.

It may be replied that the vast majority of the newspapers are controlled by the money interests; but, even under this control, the capitalist Press, as it is sometimes called, is sensitive to public opinion and will not defend the interests of the moneyed classes when their sacrifice is necessary to the safety of the nation. High wages, holidays with pay, increased old age pensions, heavy surtax, heavier death-duties—you will find all these things advocated in newspapers under the control of capitalists. These seem small things to a revolutionary; but, at least, they show that freedom of the Press makes for a reasonable spirit out of which orderly progress is most likely to grow.

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY.

There are, I know, critics who say that the Press in England is not really free. They maintain that if the workers looked like achieving political power, the ruling classes would at once put an end to the so-called freedom of the Press and inaugurate a Fascist revolution. It always seems odd to me that these people should write articles denying that freedom of the Press exists in England without seeing that the fact that their articles are published is itself evidence of the freedom of the Press. You do not find people in Germany and Italy allowed to write articles complaining that the Press is not free. It is only in those countries in which the Press is free that you are at liberty to say that the Press is not free. As for the hypothetical suppression of this freedom at the approach of a workers' victory, I do not set much store by such conjectures. They are merely guesswork of the imagination. My own impression is that if ever Communism comes to England, it will be hailed by *The Times* as a victory for the Tory Party. And that happy state of affairs will be the result of a freedom of the Press which gives rich and poor alike access to facts and encourages an atmosphere of uncensored debate.

For these reasons, I am strongly opposed to those who are advocating Government control of the Press. If the Nazis can be conciliated only by the introduction of Nazi methods into England, the price is much too big to pay.


MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I DISTINCTLY SAID I WANTED A HOUSE BY A BABBLING BROOK, ALL THIS ONE SAYS IS GLIBBITY GLUB, GLIBBITY GLUB!
GLADYS PARKER
7-24

THE BIGGEST EVER!

London's Population Exceeds 86 Lakhs

Greater London is still the largest city in the world, the total population being 8, 650,000 in 1937. Its nearest rival is New York, with 7,000,000.

It is probably the richest city, the rateable value of Greater London being more than £100,000,000.

Of the 730 odd square miles of Greater London the administrative County of London occupies only about 120 square miles, the original and ancient City of London only just over one square mile: 677 acres, to be precise.

Yet this square mile is incomparably the most valuable. Its rateable value is no less than £8,202,714—about one-thirteenth of the whole value of Greater London.

The rateable value of London County is going up. It is now £61,581,904. In 1901 it was £39,643,618. In 1870 it was a mere £18,683,288.

FACTS

The population of the County is however, going down. It is now 4,062,800. In 1901, its peak year, it was 4,536,267. But the population of the outer fringes that make up Greater London continues to increase at the expense of the inner districts.

These facts and figures are from the 500-page volume, "London Statistics, 1936 to 1938," issued by London County Council, published to-day by P. S. King and Son., Ltd., price 15s. 6d.

The book reveals facts such as that the City of London police seized 223 stray dogs during 1937, and found 700 doors or windows insecurely fastened.

Within London County 36 cowsheds were licensed in 1937. 24 being in Bethnal Green and Stepney. In 1938 there were 151 cows in milk. 250 sheep, 938 pigs and 1,042 acres under crops or grass, while 121 people earned a living from agriculture.

Another link with the past were the 13 horse-cabs licensed in 1937.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

"FULL GALLOP".
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira)

CONDUCTED BY
THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI
[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT].

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

War has come!

We have been hearing of its coming since so many years, as a matter of fact. The thunders were there all the time, and now the rains have poured in right earnest—the rains of bombs and bullets!

I wonder why I do not feel much interested in the war news as such. I cannot say, if you do....But when I think I think of families after families being ruined just with one bomb-shell, I shudder!

Imagine: homes falling, fathers dying, mothers running, children crying, and poor cattle.....just sufferring in silence. My eyes grow red, they open wide, again they close: what may I see, and what may I not see?

Yet, dear sisters and brothers, we are living in a civilized age—That's what is being hammered into our ears. For, butchering perhaps is an act of civilisation..... Depriving others of their freedom perhaps is an act of civilisation, too!

What is not being done in the name of civilisation, indeed?

Pray For Peace!

I got an opportunity to visit a Home of the Snakes the other day. Hundreds of snakes were there.

I was informed by the Keeper that these snakes, although very poisonous, were never yet aggressive. He went near them, touched them affectionately, and they just hissed their love to him—that's all.

The snakes were seen sitting together, tied to each other, as if. My friends informed me: that was another thing we could learn from these animals who are supposed to be dangerous. They have a community spirit, and pass their time jointly, in happiness.

We often think that going near a snake means death—we always fear a snake-bite. My friend, however, emphasised that a snake never bites unless you play some mischief with it, that is he bites only when he is either troubled or afraid.

In case of fear, who will not take precautions? So, you cannot blame the poor things if they have to do something in desperateness.....

Even such poisonous creatures as snakes seem to be knowing something substantial about civilisation.....What about us?

Well, what can youngsters do at this critical time? I cannot see what I should suggest!—Probably the best thing for you all is to pray for peace.

And may the Almighty hear your prayers—for the prayers of the innocent are candid and must be heard—And may peace soon be restored on the earth!

* * * *

This Is My Prayer

Since I must play the game of life,
This is my prayer;
Though I may lose, let me
Preserve a smiling face;
Let me not scorn the weak
Who falter in the race;
Let me be merciful,
Let me be fair!

* * * *

Quite Truthful

The man walked angrily into the boot-repairer's shop.

"Look here," he said, "you advertise "Boots repaired while you wait"—and you've had mine a week and not finished 'em yet."

"Well," replied the boot-mender, "you're waitin', aren't you?"

* * * *

The Rise Of Japan

(By Mohan Nadkarni)

The beginning of the nineteenth century entirely changed the outlook of Asia in the foreigners' eyes. In the year 1901 the little Japan, an island almost cut off from the rest of the world, put to flight and utterly routed the big battalions of the Russians. And this Russo-Japanese war showed the world what latent powers the Eastern Nation's had. But unfortunately it also created a nation—eating demon that was to play havoc in after years.

A little elated by the success, and confident of her power to compete with other nations Japan tried to enter the international field. Before the Great World War was fought, she was already possessing Western Machines of productions, Western Science, and a army and navy based on western military conceptions. In the Great War she remained neutral and utilised that time in strengthening her position economically. When at last the war was over, the Japanese had captured almost all the markets with her cheap and imitation goods. Even the mills of Manchester and Birmingham began to look a bit worried at the long strides of Japan. The Sun was rising fast over Japan; the little island nation was making herself felt.

But soon power and money turned the head of Nippon. She thought the country was too small for her ambitions. Perhaps before her was the example of another island-nation like her—England. The result was that Japan slowly began to spread her feet, until they touched her sister—Manchuria.

With animal ferocity Japan swooped down on Manchuria. The reasons given for this uncalled for attack were the same as these that were given by England when she annexed provinces after provinces in India. Manchuria struggled hard, tried to face the enemy with supreme courage. But against superior military tactics and treachery of the other Powers, who ought to have intervened, she had to surrender. Japan's first step towards empire-building was successful and she had her colony.

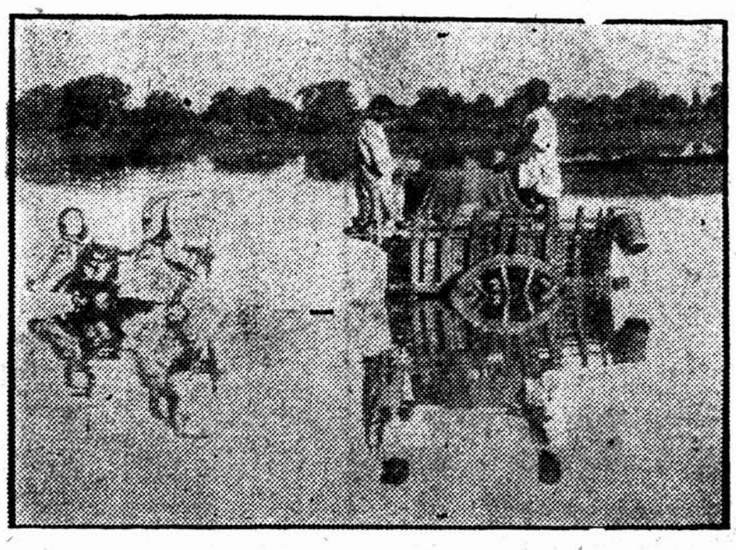
China—Her Weak Neighbour

Then she cast her covetous eyes on her big, but weak neighbour—China. China was gnawed from within, her great men were fighting between themselves, ideas and theories clashed against nationalism. Japan thought it was a grand time to enter the field and thus strike China, when she was torn by internal discussions.

So, while still Japan and China were officially at peace,

Syt. Pratap Bhai Yajnik (second from right). related stories and sang songs to Balkan-ji-Bari children at Khar on Sunday Aug. 27.

"WE THREE."
(Photo by Harish Khosla)



A cart full of fodder brings with it much relief to the people in the famine-stricken ar ea.

Due to scarcity of rain village wells have been dried up and the villagers have to go out in search of water.

(Photos by M. J. Vyarawa lla).

HAVE YOU JOINED

THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

? ? ?

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

the Japanese and the Chinese soldiers started thrusting bayonets into each other's necks. The Japanese military offensive seemed to shatter China to pieces. It seemed that Japan was going to win a piece of land ten times as large as her own Kingdom.

But then the miracle happened. All the quarrelling forces in China combined against the common enemy. The communists joined hands with the Nationals and prepared to defend the land of their Fathers.

Then for the first time in her career Japan received a shock. The united forces of China not only stemmed the Japanese onslaught, but at some places actually fouted the enemy. The Chinese Eighth Route Army, famous for its guerrilla tactics, gave much trouble to the Japanese forces and the matters became worse for the aggressors.

In China the fight is still going on. Every day Japan is finding it difficult to go on with the aggressive war. She is facing unusual Chinese resistance and monetary difficulties. In short, Japan played the part of a tyrant, and is now faring the fate of the one.

You know, our Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been called to China and he is there at present....But—well, at the time of this going to the press, everyone is speaking of a new great world war, which Europe may soon launch upon. We have at present to wait and watch.....

* * * *

The Muslim Advent In Sind

(By Dingu Thadhani)

One year before the death of Mohammed, the Muslim Prophet, in the year 630 A.D., a Rajput King of Sind named Sahsai II was attacked by his Brahmin Chamberlain, Chach. The Brahmin seized the throne of his master and married his widow. His was a pure act of treachery.

Little did he realise that his foul and evil action would be the ultimate cause not only of complete ruination of his successors, but also of the end of the Hindu rule in Sind, for all time to come.

Time does not matter in the scheme of things. In the year 711 A.D. Chach's son, by name Dahar, was on the throne. At that time, a ship passed through his territory, carrying slaves and presents for Hajjaj—the Governor of Iraq. Pirates of the Sind coast, as it was their wont, plundered the ship. King Dahar was questioned on the matter by the Governor, but no satisfactory explanation or reply was forthcoming.

Hajjaj became very angry at the incident. With the consent of the Khalif of Baghdad, he sent Muhammad Kasim, a young nobleman of hardly twenty as the head of an army of 12,000 men, to take vengeance upon King Dahar and to conquer Sind.

In the beginning it was taken to be a mad adventure; but Mir Kasim became successful. The main reason for his success was the fact that Sind was not a united house. Sehwan, a district had a population which was preponderatingly Buddhist and the Rajah was a Hindu, by name Bijhar: the people did not fight for him. Mr. Kasim took Sehwan, and freed Arab prisoners there.

Then he entered the open gates of Nerun. The Hindu King of that place offered resistance to Kasim with his 5,000 horsemen, 20,000 footmen and all his nobles. He himself came out into the battle then ensued, seated on an elephant with a beautiful damsel on either side—one to give him arrows for shooting as quickly as he wanted them and the other to give him sweet betel nuts to keep him in good humour. The King Dahar was killed. Mir Kasim, then marched to Brahminabad and Alor.

Thus began the Muslim rule in Sind. The bad Karma of Chach was paid by his son, Dahar.

* * * *

Magic Mirror

With a brush dipped in oil draw a face on an ordinary short distance, the mirror appears to be perfectly clear.

Request one of your friends to breathe on the glass. Your invisible drawing in oil suddenly appears, then vanishes as the effect of breathing on it wears off. The trick can be repeated without further preparation.

* * * *

Snowball Tag

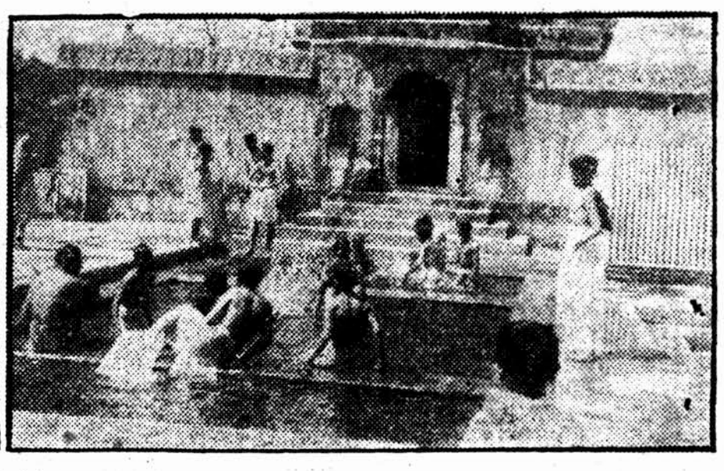
Here is a fine indoor game for you to play with your chums. First of all, you will have to make two cotton snow-balls. You can make these with some cotton-wool tied round with cotton.

Two of the players are given the snowballs, and start the game. They pass the snowballs on to two other players; they must not hold the snowballs in their hands in case they 'melt'. One of the players strikes up a tune on the whistle. When he or she stops playing, the players who are left with the snowballs in their hands are out of the game.

The snowballs are handed back to the two players who had them before the music stopped. The whistle then strikes up another tune, and the boy and girl run round with the snowballs again, giving them to any players he or she can. Directly the whistle stops, the players who are left with snowballs in their hands fall out—the same as the two previous players. A player must take the snowball when it is handed to him.

The game goes on until all the players except three are left in the game. The player who manages to escape from having a snowball when the music stops is the winner.

"WHAT IS THERE?"
(Photo by R. S. Vyas)



Ghatkopar children on an excursion at Vajrabai: Girls (left) enjoying a dip in the cold stream and boys (right) having a bath in the hot water springs.

"THE CALL OF THE FLUTE."
(Bro. Sridhar and Sis. Krishna-Kumari).

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nomtnal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Children help in cooking and distributing meals.

Picnic amidst happy surroundings of Nature.

SCIENCE

500-YEAR-OLD LOTUS SEED GROWS

Not long ago the writer, on a visit to the Garfield Park Conservatory in Chicago, saw some plants of the East Indian Lotus or Nelumbian nelumbo (often erroneously called the Egyptian Lotus), grown from seeds known to be at least 500 years old. This seed, discovered during excavation in the bottom of an ancient lake, was sent to the Field Museum in Chicago, which turned over a few specimens to the conservatory.

A letter has just been received from Frank K. Balthis, assistant to August Koch at the conservatory, enclosing a photograph of the first blooms from these five-century-old seeds. Mr. Balthis says: "I think it is of special significance inasmuch as the seed is believed to be the oldest ever found to be in such good condition after so long a period That they should be capable of germinating and flowering seems impossible, and we would doubt it if we had not had the seed before us and watched its sub sequent growth

"It may be interesting to know the colour of the flower described as the type. Bailey's Cyclopaedia gives 'pink or rose'; Nicholson's Dictionary states that it is 'white, rosy tipped,' and that t was first described in 1787, which would be 200 years after our seed had fallen into the bottom of the lake where it was found. The colour of our flower, you will recall, is a beautiful clear pink throughout."

The writer has tried to trace down many reports of the germination and growth of really ancient seed, but this is undoubtedly the most authentic report that he is aware of.—F. F. R. in "New York Times."

NOVEL INVENTIONS

Among the patents granted by the U.S.A. Patent Office recently were the following:

A butter fork for picking up butter provided with a slide which pushes the sticking butter off the fork at the point where the slice is to be deposited.

A clip for carrying watches, which is provided with a miniature flash light to illuminate the face of the dial.

An edible cup for packaging ice cream, which could be consumed after the ice cream was eaten. The cup is baked from dough and to prevent it from becoming soggy should the ice cream melt, its inside surface is coated with cocoa butter and sugar.

To prevent taxi drivers from overcharging passengers. This device is connected to the clutch of the car, which automatically prevents the driver from shifting into second or high gear when the passenger sits down, until the driver properly sets the meter.

A scarf that can be converted into a hat.

A toy mechanical walking soldier which automatically shoots a gun as it walks along.

DEBUT OF AN ALLOY

A new metal alloy that contains only 7 per cent iron but is claimed to be stronger than any known steel was reported recently by the Westinghouse research laboratories at East Pittsburgh, Pa. The new alloy is composed of nickel, cobalt, chromium, titanium, iron manganese, aluminum, silicon and carbon, and is tentatively known as K-42-B. The new metal, it was announced by P. H. Brace, Westinghouse metallurgist, who developed it already has proved its ability to stand up under temperatures as high as 2,912 degrees Fahrenheit, 200 degrees hotter than the melting point of copper. The alloy is an outgrowth of the research that led to the finding of an economical substitute for platinum for use as filaments in radio tubes.

PROF. PICCARD PLANS 5 TO 7 MILES DESCENT INTO OCEAN

Stratosphere Pioneer Will Use Steel 'Balloon' For Experiment

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 29.—Descent in a steel "balloon" from five to seven miles to the bottom of the sea is planned next Spring by Dr. Auguste Piccard, University of Brussels physicist, who ten years ago was the first human being to ascend into the stratosphere fourteen miles above the surface of the earth, says the Brussels correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance.

Professor Piccard already has constructed in his laboratory here models of the metal shell in which he expects to reach depths hitherto undreamed of and to open the way for exploration of a realm whose deep valleys of total darkness may be the abode of strange, primitive monsters, or the place of vast gold deposits.

The "Columbus of Space"—as the tall Belgian professor with his hinged spectacles was termed a few years ago—is confident that both he and the companion he selects to accompany him will return to the surface alive and unharmed.

EVERYTHING IN REVERSE

The sea balloon is based on essentially the same principles as the spheroid shell in which he made his supposedly fantastic flight into the stratosphere, but with everything in reverse. He has constructed two models. One, a hollow ball made of electron—a combination of magnesium and alubinum—has been given rigid tests under high pressures such as one would expect to encounter at sea depths of five miles. The other, made of steel, stands pressures such as would be encountered at depths of seven miles.

Heavy pieces of iron ballast would be attached to the outside of the "balloon" by magnetic attraction the force of which can be controlled from the interior. The speed of the actual descent below certain critical depths could be controlled by water chambers, shut off from the main compartments, which could be filled and emptied at will by valves on the inside.

Electrical storage batteries, which would supply light and power as well as provide a feeble current for maintaining the magnetic attraction to hold the ballast, also would be attached to the outside of the shell and constitute the last bit of ballast to be dropped off in case of an extreme emergency. Such an emergency, Professor Piccard said, might result from getting caught in a tangle of seaweed near the surface after a successful ascension.

RESERVE OF OXYGEN

Inside the ball, Professor Piccard plans to carry much the same type of equipment as he used in his stratosphere flight. There will be equipment for purifying the air and tanks carrying a reserve of oxygen. The dimensions of the air-filled ball will be such that, with the weight varied by letting out and taking in sea water, it will be possible to float freely at any depth where the explorers find something interesting to observe, the balloon being wafted about freely by the water currents, just as his stratosphere ball was at the mercy of the upper air currents.

The most difficult problem to solve, the professor says, was that of maintaining a sufficient magnetic attraction to keep his iron ballast attached with the feeble electrical equipment which it would be possible to carry.

This he has solved, he said, by working out a system in his laboratory by which the force is generated by a very powerful current applied for a few minutes. This then can be maintained by applying constantly an energy of only one watt per ten kilograms of weight.

The balloon will be equipped with portholes with thick glass windows, through which, with the aid of powerful searchlights, it will be possible to see and photograph the "scenery" through which he passes.

FIRST COLOUR PICTURES OF MARS

Conclusive Proof Of Plant Life

Strong evidence that plant life exists on Mars was advanced by Earl C. Slipher, American astronomer, as the result of observation of the planet which is closer to the earth this month than at any time since 1924.

Slipher, brother of the director of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., reported that clearing weather enabled him to take the first successful colour pictures of Mars, using special photographic equipment.

His most important discovery thus far was the apparent change in the planet's surface.

The huge dark spot (solis lacus) or great eye of Mars, seems to have assumed a shape not observed for 50 years if ever before. Slipher indicated this was strong evidence plant life exists on the planet and suggested the change was due to fresh vegetation over an area roughly the size of the United States.

Slipher with many other noted astronomers is in the Southern Hemisphere to observe Mars since it is directly overhead now below the equator.

On July 27, Mars swung the closest it has been to the earth in 15 years — only 36,000,000 miles away. But the astronomer said he did not expect any sensational results on that particular night since the planet already is near enough for taking numerous photographs.

Several Changes

Mars' eye is near its southern ice-cap which now is breaking up with the arrival of Martian spring giving vegetation of the region darker blue and green shades.

Separate regions which are not distinguishable to the eye were observed by Slipher with a special photographic apparatus with spectroscopic plates of varying wave lengths.

The planet as a whole is pale now, but distinct seasonal changes have been noted despite unfavourable weather. Vapour and haze usually attendant with the melting of Mars' southern snows is absent this season.

To determine definite vegetation density a special chlorophyll detector is to be used shortly by Slipher, who directed the astronomical search which a few years ago led to discovery of the new planet Pluto.

After Mars approaches closest to the earth, the American astronomer plans to go to Johannesburg for further studies of the planet.

Sheer Poppycock

Dr. William Herbert Steavenson, Martian expert of the Royal Astronomical Society, declared greater knowledge concerning possible vegetation on the planet Mars undoubtedly would result from observations being conducted by Earl C. Slipher in South Africa.

In addition he said the studies carried out by the American astronomer should remove any remaining doubts that the theory of man-made canals on Mars is anything but "sheer poppycock."

While no evidence is known that human life ever has been found on Mars, Dr. Steavenson said, it could not be stated definitely that such life does not exist.

"If there are men there they would not be men as the earth knows them," said Dr. Steavenson. "They would have to stand daily ranges of temperature from 65 degrees above to 115 below zero (Fahrenheit).

"In their winters, which would be 12 months long, it would get even colder. They would inhabit a flat desert world where it never rained and where vegetation appeared only when the ice fields at the Poles melted down.

"The air on Mars contains only five per cent. as much moisture and 15 per cent as much oxygen as that of the earth. You and I could not live on that.

A Different Type

"There is no reason though; why nature over a few million years could not develop a type of being who could live without breathing as we know it.

"Bigger instruments such as the huge telescope now being completed on the Pacific Coast will give observers a bigger image of Mars to study, but not such a clear one because at that relatively short astronomical distance they will magnify the blurring effect caused by the earth's atmosphere.

"While Mars is now directly overhead from southern observatories, the planet is to be seen in the Northern Hemisphere, in the constellation Capricornus (the Goat) in the southern sky. It rises in the east while the sun is setting in the west.

"It now appears brighter than any other star and brighter than any other planet except Venus."

ACETYLENE MADE BY NEW PROCESS

The heat released when atoms of hydrogen combine to form molecular hydrogen is utilized in converting methane ("marsh gas") into acetylene according to a patent (o. 2,167,471) granted to Rudolph Auerbach of Neuenhagen Berlin, German, says the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times."

Acetlyene is used for lighting and metal cutting purposes. It also is the basic substance in one process for synthesizing artificial rubber.

According to the patent, the methane is heated to just below the temperature at which it reacts. Hydrogen gas or molecular hydrogen is heated until the two atoms composing the molecules separate and exist in the highly unstable atomic state. The heated methane gas then is mixed with the more highly heated atomic hydrogen, The hydrogen atoms seek one another and recombine to form molecular hydrogen. As they recombine they release heat which is sufficient to raise the temperature of the methane gas to the point where it reacts to form acetylene.

The patent is assigned to the General Electric Company.

Safety First — Another reply to Miss Rustomji — B. P.'s Indianisation revealed by a Rover — H. S. A. activities in U. P. — Wisdom from the Chief Scout — Scout Book Review.

Safety first is a very essential knowledge and its spread will be greatly accelerated if the young are made to take to it with organisation and enthusiasm. In view of the existing war conditions the knowledge becomes imperative. There was a meeting at the Electric House last week to discuss the organisation of another Courtesy Week. The meeting was attended by representatives of the H.S.A. which rightly takes a keen interest in the development of civic consciousness in the young.

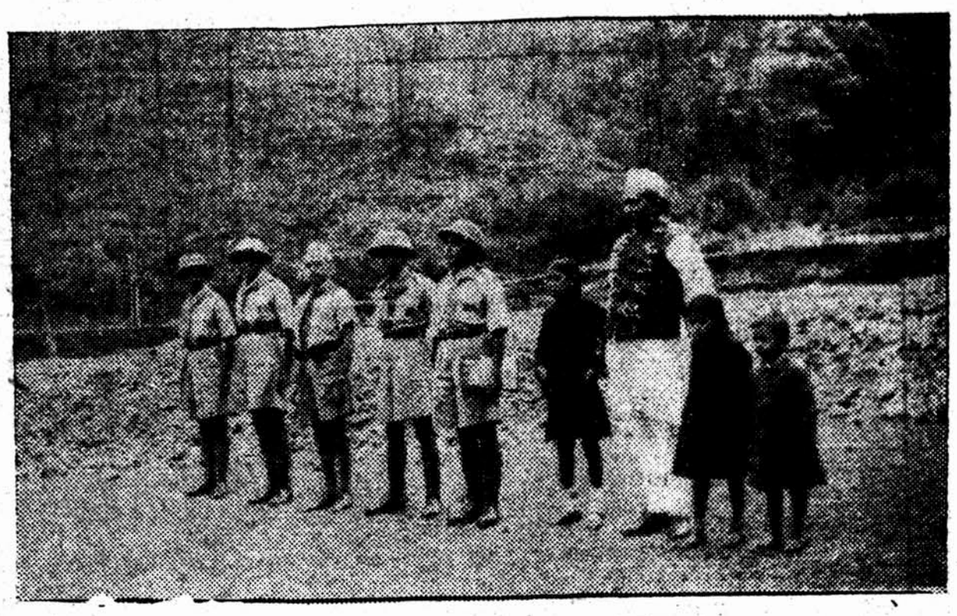
But the H.S.A. is interested in the genuine side of education and training in the movement, and does not care for the spectacular and unnecessarily "velvety" side of the movement. From speeches made at the meeting it appears that some persons were only there with the usual "Tamasha" mentality, whilst some others were trying to come into the limelight and take safety First as a step to higher things. Except for the Scout movement, the meeting was not quite representative and only a few schools were represented.

The promoters of the Courtesy Week of the Safety First Association should realise that other Associations are co-operating with them out of goodwill. They have no direct relations with the Safety First Association or its promoters. It is gratifying to note that H. E. is the Patron of the Movement and as such he will receive all "Courtesy" due to him because of his position. But this situation should in no way strain upon the "Courtesy" of those who desire to co-operate with a good cause. The Aims of the Safety First Movement are clear. The movement is a non-official, non-military organisation with some definite educative object. Suggestions which go outside the scope of the aim will spell suspicion for the Safety First Movement.

Perhaps H. E. will himself realise the unnecessary emphasis placed by some person on meaningless demonstrations, which will create suspicion and even hostility from the public and eventually harm the cause we all have at heart. We are, however, sure that a movement, which is in the hands of a sound organiser like Mr. Trollip who works so selflessly for a good cause, will not commit any fatal blunder which will shut the door to co-operation from sympathetic national organisations and educational institutions.

Another Proof

Last week we had occasion to publish a part of a letter from Miss S. Rustomji of the B. P. Girl Guide Headquarters in India. The letter explicitly stated that India was "Represented" by two English ladies at a foreign Conference because no Indian woman was found at hand to attend it. In this connection I may draw the attention of Miss Rustomji to the fact that at the Safety First Meeting in the Electric House, the B. P. Girl Guide Association in Bombay was "represented" by two English ladies. Will Miss Rustomji again suggest that no Indian ladies were found at hand in Bombay to attend the meeting? It is no use for the E. P. Girl Guide Association to claim to be nationalistic when it is definitely not so.



The Camp officers of the Nirmal Vana Training Camp along with the Hon. Shri Sampurnanand, Minister for Education, U. P.

More "Revelations"

We publish extracts from the following letter of a Rover which appeared in the "Madras Mail" which torpedoes the B. P. Head Quarters vain boast that it is now independent.

"It would be good to know from the authorities concerned whether there was any departure in the matter of treatment with regard to countries, that have disaffiliated from the Imperial Head Quarters recently and affiliated to the International Bureau. So far as India is concerned, it has been able to secure direct affiliation to the International Bureau; If that were so, why was the Indian contingent not allowed to camp on an independent basis as other countries?

India was included in the Empire Contingent as part of various units that are under the Imperial Headquarters affiliated as such. In other words on the same basis as was the case in the previous Jamborees and Moots, when India was not affiliated with the International Bureau. The official note says: "The British Empire consisting of Great Britain and all the Colonies and Dominions, is regarded as one country for the purposes of the Moot. And under the list of countries coming under this category you find Australia, Bermuda, Ceylon, India, Sudan etc."

The Indian Contingent, which was 13 strong, was not allowed to be led by an Indian Scouter, though the Association has been in existence for over two decades and this very point has been a matter of dispute for a long time. What is the purpose of affiliating the Indian organisation with the International Bureau and calling ourselves an independent National Organisation with direct affiliation, and say to people that we are on the same basis as any other independent country in this matter?

"If this is the only basis that can be given to India, let us say so and be clear in our minds that India will not be and cannot be given the same basis as independent countries. This is a fact which is overlooked by the Indian organisation and the organisation in fact wants everyone to believe that India can be treated on the same basis as any other independent country. We have no quarrel with the Imperial Headquarters or with the International Bureau. But the Indian public and the Indian organisations should know what is the truth."

H. S. A. News From U. P.

H. S. A. Scouts of Najibabad. in U. P. rendered excellent help to victims of the rain disaster on the Delhi-Dehradun line. At the request of the U. P. Government, the H. S. A. in U. P. is conducting a three months training camp for 48 scout masters who will work as District Organising Scout masters and Rural Development Officers in the 48 districts of U. P. Mr. H. Wiliams of the H. S. A. conducted a training camp for ninety co-operative society supervisors, who will also work as scoutmasters.

On account of very heavy pressure of work and due to the almost complete collapse of the B. P Movement in U.P., the H. S. A. in U. P. has been compelled to increase its staff of four paid divisional organising Scoutmasters to nine. The H. S. A. in U. P. will now work through nine divisional headquarters.

Without Comment

The nature and character of a great movement is known from its traditions and its leadership. Lord Baden Powell writes as follows in the Scout:—

"I have seen wolf families going about, the two parent wolves stalking in front, with cubs trotting behind on their tracks. It is quite certain that the old wolves teach their cubs most carefully all the tricks and dodges, which make them such splendid hunters and so difficult for a man to catch. They are the cleverest and most cunning of all the wild animals, and it is for this reason that the men who prove themselves the best Scouts are very properly called Wolves.

That is why we, in the Scout Movement, give the "Silver Wolf" as our highest award for good scouting."

Book Review

HANDBOOK FOR BOYS, Boy Scouts of America, 1937 (668 pages) Price 50c.

Millions of copies of this wonderful book has been sold in all parts of the world and it has seen twenty-seven editions. It is the official edition published by the Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Revenue, New York. The Book is written in fine easy style in simple language and is profusely illustrated. It introduces the boy to real scouting, takes him through the tests and merit badges and also deals with "Woodcraft, health craft, campcraft, citizencraft, handicraft and funcraft.' For its small price it is a 'treasure of knowledge which should prove indispensible to any enthusiastic scoutmaster. Besides it should adorn every school library and should prove an interesting gift from any parent to his found child.

WORLD CONGRESS OF DWARFS

BUDAPEST,

Thirtythree Hungarian men and women dwarfs met here and announced their determination to organise a world congress of dwarfs and to present to the League of Nations a memorandum demanding:—

(1) Prohibition of marriage between dwarfs and normal-sized persons—"because the dignity of dwarf consorts is often offended by normal-sized spouses."

(2) A law severely punishing people who frighten or assault dwarfs.

(3) Children's prices at theatres and cinemas for dwarfs.

(4) Charity homes for unemployed and invalid dwarfs.

(5) Penalties for those who make fun of dwarfs in public places.

(6) The immediate creation of an International Dwarf Committee to organise the dwarfs of the world.

A copy of the memorandum be sent to every Government in the world.

CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA

EXILED SOLDIER OF BEHAR WHO BROUGHT HINDUSTAN UNDER ONE SCEPTRE 2200 YEARS AGO

DR. J. MENEZES

If Alexander the Great failed to reduce the whole of Hindustan, owing to the discontent prevailing among his soldiers, his invasion left behind conditions which revolutionised the whole country and eventually gave definite line to its progress.

After the conquest of the Punjab, Alexander was told that a strenuous march of eleven days through a desert lay before him, if he would come to the Ganges, beyond which lived the mighty 'Gangaridae' as the Greeks called them in their fashion. These 'Gangaridae' were none other than the people of Magadha, where a king of the Nanda dynasty ruled with a strong hand.

He was described to Alexander as a very bad character, having been a barber and risen to the throne by murdering his predecessor. Whatever the amount of truth contained in this description it is more than probable that Chandragupta Maurya had not a little to do with it He had served as "Senapati" or Commander-in-Chief to the Nanda king, and had found himself under a necessity to flee for life, along with Vishnugupta, a Brahmin counsellor of the king, better known to posterity as Kautilya, and certain others because of an attempted 'coup d'etat'.

A Restless Soul

Chandragupta Maurya was gallant young soldier with excellent qualities for leadership. He was naturally ambitious and determined, and, above all, possessed that essential qualification for a leader, luck. Nothing could either bend his disposition or shake his confidence in himself.

Even as a very young man he had dreamt of building empires; but the appearance of Alexander fired his susceptible imagination still more, and he now nursed an ideal which he was bent on achieving at all costs. He must drive these foreigners beyond the Himalayas: he must place the whole of Hindustan under one sceptre. he must strengthen the Nation against further incursions of foreigners. Such and other ambitious thoughts constantly flitted through the forum of his restless mind. And they were fanned and kept in a state of constant glow by his clever and subtle companion in misfortune, Kautilya.

Soon as the news of Alexander's death reached Tachaxila, where Chandragupta and Kautilya had taken refuge; they set about their long matured plan of conquest. They formed a powerful confederacy of the neighbouring kings and at the head of it, Chandragupta marched on Magadha. Nothing is known of the action that took place, but historians are unanimous that the Nanda king was defeated and killed and his city occupied.

Chandragupta had successfully achieved the first half of his ideal; he now set about consolidating and extending his newly acquired domains With the able counsel of Kautilya he successively worsted and destroyed every one of his erstwhile supporters and reduced their kingdoms to his suzerainty Slowly but steadily he added province after province to his widening empire. He was now the undisputed master of Hindustan, including Kathiawar, Gujarat, Malwa and a part of the Deccan. But at this moment a new danger loomed over the horizon, and threatened his supremacy.

After Alexander's Death

After the death of Alexander, the vast amorphous empire he had left, was divided among his generals Syriya and the eastern provinces had fallen to the share of Seleucus Nikator, who now thought it time enough to consolidate these conquests to which Alexander had not sufficient time to attend.

He therefore advanced with all his troops and with triumph following on triumph almost repeated his master's glorious march. Coming to the Indus, however, Seleucus found his progress blocked by Chandragupta, who waited for him on the southern bank of the river, at the head of an immense army. Undaunted, Seleucus crossed the Indus and directed an attack on the Indian hosts.

But he had neither the genius nor the luck of Alexander. He suffered an ignominious defeat, and was glad to purchase a safe retreat for himself and his men, with the cession of all his dominions as far as the Kabul valley. Chandragupta on his side, made him a present of 500 elephants and agreed to marry his daughter.

With the brilliant victory over seleucus, Chandragupta successfully achieved two great objects. He taught foreigners, for the first time in the country's history, to respect the national superiority of Indians, and he established the greatest empire known to India upto that time. Not a single revolt disturbed the peace of the country, during his long reign of 24 years, and for a century the people were free from the apprehensions of a foreign invasion. His rule was both efficient and favoured by the people.

Of the personal antecedents of Chandragupta Maurya not much is known, but tradition has with a great amount of probability in its favour, put him down as the son of the Nanda king of Magadha and Mura, princess of the tribe of the Mauryas, a Himalayan offshoot of the noble sect of the Shakyas from whom came Gautama, the Buddha.

INSIDE HYDERABAD

(Continued from Page 9)

while, if occasion requires, she can blow on discord with all the vigour of her breath.

The Mamajee is the real comptroller of the household exchequer. She has often the wit to prove the correctness of her own calculations; and in a majority of cases the mistress of the house learns ingenious forms of arithmetic from her. She gradually deprives the simple Begum Saheb of all her independent authority. If she is checked she at once musters all her powers of flattery and terrorization. If coercion fails, she will not scruple to employ the dread weapon of intrigue. Thus she becomes as much unendurable as indispensable. But, nevertheless, she runs the whole domestic machinery with queer diplomacy.

Veiled in her white "burqa", with a comely and graceful gait, and with wide understanding and a subtle tongue in her mouth, what is there that the Mamajee cannot or dare not do?

The "Pothi Raja"

"Jhulanthana amanthana parithinia" accompanied by the rhythm of a musical instrument echoes in the street through which walks the Pothi Raja with a regal grace. He is a poor imitation of an Indian raja, both in his habiliment and possession. On his head he wears a turban with a line of black lace. The folds are left loose and float on the brows like music-mad serpents. He ties a dhoti, and a long robe completes the Pothi-regal costume.

Round the neck he wears shells representing ornaments. The whole dress is in keeping with the name—oily to the core, the usual denomination being the "Tailee Raja." Further, the raja carries in one hand a book of holy lore—his "Chintamani"; while with the other he plays on the instrument suspended from his neck—the musical, single-ringed "Tun-tunn-niii". From his shoulder hangs a long satchel the repository of the raja's revenue. The Pothi raja speaks a language different from what is commonly heard—the language of rajas.

When called in, he enters with a superb air. He at once invites your hand to be read. He praises his science to his heart's content, though he confesses that it is beyond his power to tell the past. He holds the hand in his fingers and minutely observes the lines. He examines each finger and every fingertip, and after a pause lifts up his head full of gravity, serious science and true divination. He then begins his "reading": "Saheb, I have examined your fingertips, four of them are full of bliss, the fifth indicates risk, but the risk of the fifth is more than counteracted by the bliss of the rest. He tells that 'scissors' are in the hand, that you are fated to earn a good deal. But, Saheb, you will spend as much. Believe me, there is no chance of your saving. And Saheb, the sun is on your chest, the moon on your face. "Ilm" (learning) is abundant in your fate. Yes, Saheb, yours will be a famous career—a renowned biography. Success is your goal. Fear not, Fate says, you will be happy."

The Pothi Raja has always a pleasant future to predict, and you rejoice to hear it. Where there is risk, he adds that if you care to avoid it you had better offer propitiatory offerings on the first Thursday of the lunar month.

Thus the Pothi Raja is an engaging person, courteous in the extreme. He receives thankfully whatever is offered by way of his professional fee, and placing it carefully in his repository exits into the street crying, "Barkat deway", "Rahat deway": Plenty be unto you, Peace be unto you!

The Chooran-Vala

As dawn waxes into day and the tender light of early morning changes into the heat of the approaching noonday sun, when traffic is once more crowded into the streets; when indeed the regular business of the day has begun, there issues out into the street a man holding a staff in one hand, and balancing on his shoulder his "Chooran-Kavar" by the other. It is then that the face of the multitude glows with intense delight, for this man is the people's own favourite The Chooran-Vala is everywhere an adored object. He is the healer, the bard, the jester, the knight, the hero and the lover, all in one.

The Chooran-Vala is primarily a quack, He hawks Chooran, and his chooran is a specific for indigestion. To sell his commodity he advertises it in his own inimitable fashion. He sings its praises as any lover would the charms of his beloved. His voice is hoarse, for the strain on his lungs is incessant. He has the pride of a prince and the air of a gallant. He is fleet-footed, for his time is precious. It is only when a rival intercepts that the Chooran-Vala forgets everything except the desire to crush his opponent by a swift volley of satirical couplets and an excelling in "ex tempore" compositions. The two rivals stand facing each other, bartering praises and insults, answering and re-answering abuses, until the crowd swells round them. The dialogue between them often lasts for hours, and until one owns defeat and condescends to be hissed and hooted by the victory and the public, there is no end to this queer joust at speech.

The Chooran-Vala never speaks prose. His poetry has various shades of merit. It rises from mere banter and abuse to the most solemn of poetic compositions. The fond theme is love—love generally of women for men. But love is not the only theme. Elegies and panegyrics, war-odes and battle-songs, simple ballads and rustic ditties all come in for their share. His audience stand dared and open-mouthed as the Chooran-Vala recites the deeds of Vikramajit and Shivaji, Ahilya Bai and Chand Bi Bi, Sher Shah and Mahabat, all are idolised as he hoarsely repeats their romantic history. But between these thrilling accounts of daring adventures, the unlettered narrator does not forget to introduce some comic scenes and humorous anecdotes to afford his hearers a good respite and a laugh.

Indeed, the commonplace personalities of Hyderabad form astoundingly interesting characters, worthy of study and rare in themselves.

HERNIA

Wonderful remedy by outward application. Thousands benefited without operation. Apply for testimonials and directions:—H. C. ROY, Specialist in Hernia, Divine Treatment Hall, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

CATARACT

Try Degon's "EYE-CURE" (Regd.) a guaranteed Specific for CATARACT and all other Eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation. Safe, Sure, World-wide reputed and tested. Success Guaranteed. Price Rs 5. Postage As. 10.

Kamala Works (B.C.), Panchpota, Bengal.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Third Set For Abbey

BY MURIEL NISSEN.

The famed Abbaye d'Orval of Belgium is receiving philatelic aid for the third time, and the current set to raise funds for restoration work in the ancient buildings is by far the most handsome of the series. In the year 1071 a group of Benedictine monks from Calabria founded the Abbaye d'Orval. They left in 1110 and were succeeded by Canons regular, who were in turn replaced by Sistercians in 1132. The first Cistercian about was Constantine, a disciple of St. Bernard of Clairvaux. He established a code of discipline and learning which soon made the abbey's name known throughout Europe. Orval became an exceptionally rich parish, covering almost three hundred towns. The abbey and church fell prey to the ravages of the French Revolution in 1793 and were almost completely destroyed.

The previous "Orval Abbey Restoration" issues appeared in 1938 and 1933. The 1928 set consisted of eight values, in four designs. The set released in 1933 was much more extensive, having twelve values, each differently designed. Scenes included views of the old and new abbeys, and the highest value was a large stamp picturing the Virgin Mary, surrounded by the arms of the Seven Abbeys.

The present series consists of six stamps, each to be sold at double face value. On the 75 centimes we see twelfth century monks at work in the abbey, the 1 franc shows the bell tower seen through a gothic arch; the 1.50 fr pictures monks at work in the fields; on the 1.75 fr we see an airplane view of the abbey as it is to-day. Portaits of two church dignitaries are presented on the 2.50 fr value and the 5 fr stamp pictures an altar and the Belgium lion in the center, with a portrait of the late King Albert to the left and the likeness of King Leopold at the right.

Values And Colors

The French possessions of Oceanica and Cameroons are making many adjustments in stamp values and colours to conform with new postal rates and regulations.

French Oceanica has released a set consisting of designs used in the series of 1934-1938, all with new values and many in new colours. The current arrangements is chronicled as follows: 3 centimes bule—native spearing fish; 30c red-brown, 45c green, 60c gray, 70c bright red—native girl; 1.20 franc crimson, 1.40fr yellow-orange, 1.60fr, violet, 2.25fr blue 2.50fr . Salte, 3fr. brown-orange, 5fr. red-violet, 10fr. dark green, 20fr. dark brown-totem pole and native idol.

Similar changes are being made in the Cameroons' postage system.

Cancer Stamp For Panama

Joining the international campaign for the control and cure of cancer, the Republic of Panama has placed on sale a semi-postal stamp set, use of which is obligatory on all mail until the supply is exhausted. The stamps were placed on sale June 15th and three million copies were printed.

The set consists of four one cent stamps, printed respectively in green, red, blue and orange. The uniform design presents portraits of Marie and Pierre Curie, co-discoverers of radium. The stamps are inscribed "Luchacontra el cancer (Fight against cancer) and the date 1939 appears in each lower corner.

Changes And Additions

The 90 centimes value of Algeria's 1936 series has been reissued in a slightly revised form. The early stamp, which pictured the Arch of Triumph at Lambese had the numeral of value in white against a dark background. This arrangement has been reversed in the current issue, and the new colour is somewhat brighter than the brown of the early stamp.

Perak's postage paper picturing the head of the boy Sultan has an added value, a 4 cent stamp in orange.

The Balkan Games will be held in Greece this year, and the occasion will be commemorated by a special set of Greek stamps to be issued this fall

In honour of the World Girl Scout Jamboree being held at Godollo, Hungary this month, a set of four values is being released by the Royal Hungarian Post Office. The stamps will measure 22x29 mm and the set will consist of four values, 2 fillers, 6f, 10f and 20f.

Stamp Teasures

1. What stamp pictures a ski jumper climbing a mountain?
2. What was the Kalevale and what stamp commemorates it?
3. Where is San Souci Palace, and what postage paper pictures it?
4. On what adhesive will you find the picture of a pygmy hippopotamus?
5. For what was Gisbertius Voetius famous, and on what stamp is he portrayed?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. "The Olive Blossom" was the ship which visited Barbados in 1605, and whose crew took possession of the island for Great Britain. It is pictured on a stamp of Barbados issued in 1906.
2. President Castros, one time ruler of Venezuela, appears on a stamp of that republic issued in 1905.
3. Paucartambo Bridge is in Peru, on whose postage paper it was presented in 1897.
4. Lyautey is connected with the stamps of France, Molotov with the postage paper of Russia, while Grand Duke Vyautas is prominent on Latvian postage stamps.
5. The stamp picturing a traffic wheel and thunderbolts was issued by Germany in 1935.

YOU CAN BE GLAMOROUS

(Continued From Page 13)

resources... and what's more, you can't do with them what elephant keeper do under the same conditions...which is...to shoot them politely and so prevent their further suffering from blighted ambitions.

Bears And Goats

Whatever you do, unless you have one already...don't cultivate the bear type of male. The bear is the sleepingest animal in captivity...and when sealed up in his winter den draws his supply of fresh air through a hole one inch in diameter or less.

Are you interested in acquiring a mountain goat type of male? This is the real wild-west, he-man species, who has no protection against invasion except elevation and jagged rocks. To the hunter who has the energy to climb up to him...I understand he is easy prey.

Of course, if you are thinking of annexing the emerald lizard variety of masculinity...you are beaten at the start. Because these are the natural bachelors of the animal kingdom. And they get that way, not because they waited for just little YOU to come along ...but because of a disinclination from the beginning to exert themselves in any of the more gregarious pastimes.....more than on special limited occasions.

The orang-utan is a pretty good choice, being clean, capable and bright-minded...and he really believes in monogamy. But there is the unalterable fact that his conversations is limited largely to Wah-hoo, Wah-hoo. And after a while you might want to kick him in the slats, regardless of his faithfulness.

Personally I think every woman should have a beaver for a pet. The beaver is not only intelligent, economical, skilled mechanically and has great reasoning power... but he is equipped with a special genius for cutting down all trees, large and small, that happen to be in his way. And what's more... he knows how to make them fall exactly as he wishes them to fall. The beaver is the Master Builder of the animal empire.

How to get yourself a beaver? Well, I guesss the proper procedure is to be exactly as the woodsmen do. First go where beavers congregate to do exactly as the congregate and persuade one to see where locating in your zoo would be most desirable. After that, trainers say...he can be induced to build his dam wherever you wish him to.

R. K.

(COPYRIGHT.)

MILLION £ INCOME TAX FRAUD

Mr. Moses Louis Annenberg, newsboy who became millionaire newspaper proprietor, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for income tax evasion from 1932 to 1936 involving over £1,000,000.

Mr. Annenberg, who was born at Insterberg, Germany, 61 years ago, is owner of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" and outstanding publisher in the United States and Canada of racehorse information.

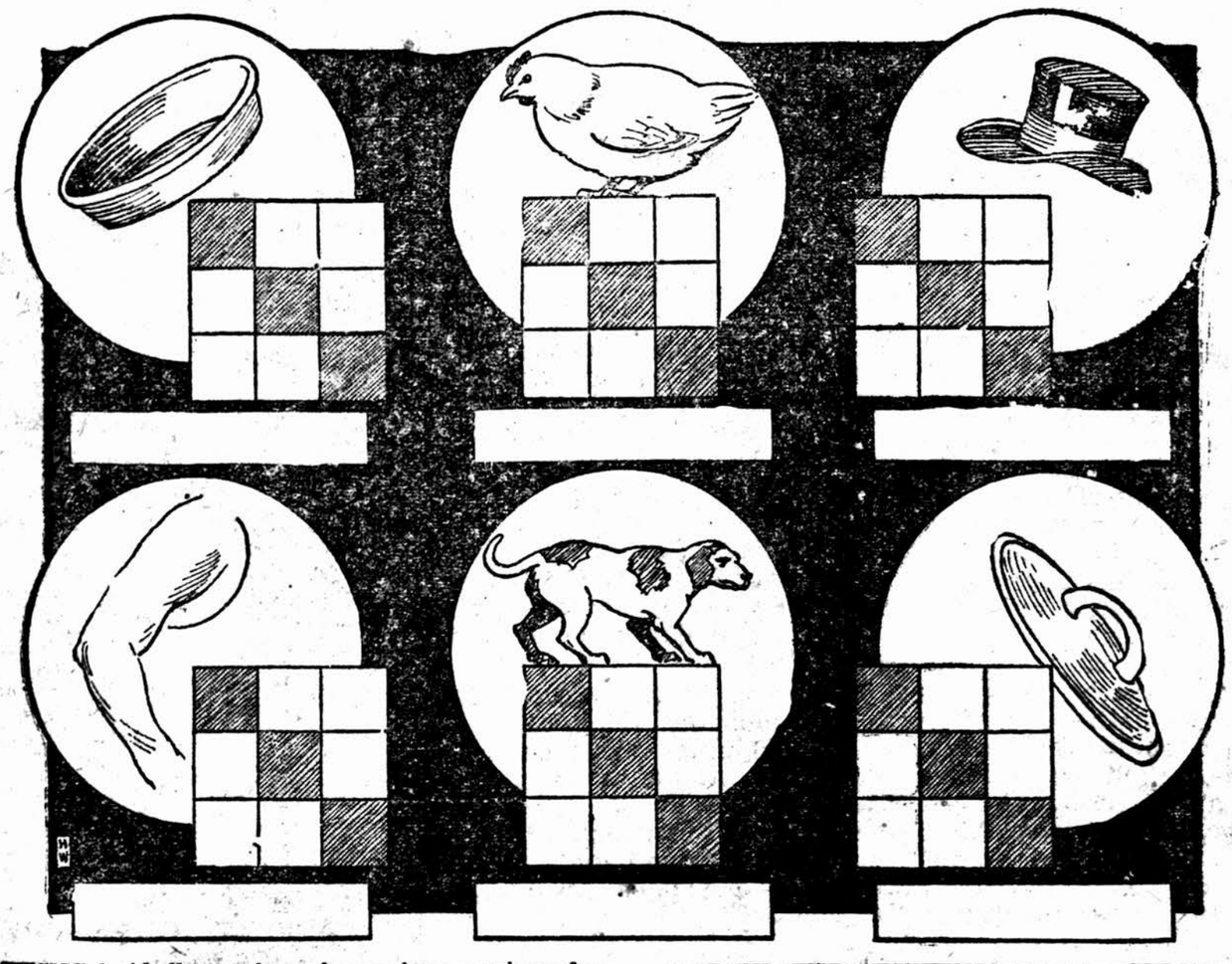
His son Walter and two officials of one of his holding companies were indicted on charges of aiding and abetting.

It is stated that Mr. Annenberg computed his net income over the period mentioned at £235,023, whereas the Government contend that it was £1.005,653.

Bail in £20,000 was fixed for Mr. Moses Annenberg. His counsel says that mistakes have been made, but that his client will pay all that is legally due, even if he has to pledge his credit.—"News Chronicle."

"Wots old Bill looking so glum about,"
"Laziness, plum laziness."
"Ow d'yer make that out?"
"E's sitting on a thistle!"

Here's a Nest of Arcrostical Anagrams



THIS decidedly novel puzzle may keep you busy for a little while. You are invited to place the eighteen three-letter words shown in the box at right in the above six squares so that the diagonal rows, read downward, spell the names of the pictured objects. Then, take the letters in each square and rearrange them to form a nine-letter word, which is to be written in the space below the square.

PET RID OAR SOD EEL LIE
ORE HOP LEG DID PEG TAN
RUM BIG TEN HIT GAS ANT

Ask the Pilot

THIS is a problem for the future because some of the conditions in it cannot yet be fulfilled. A gun fires six shots at second intervals, while a pilot in his plane is flying towards the gun at the same rate as sound travels. Can you tell how long it will be from the time the man hears the first report to the time he hears the sixth, omitting any allowance for wind?

Solution: Two and a half seconds.

The Lost Nose

IF you should lose your nose and get another one in place of it, what kind of a nose would you get?

Answer: The first one that turned up.

Back to School

With both feet crossed sit on a stool
Then uncross one and find a fool.

THIS seems to smack of a little red school-house and a dunce's cap. Can you tell what it means?

Answer: Fool is the word that solves this enigma—obtained by uncrossing the t of foot.

Building Blocks

HERE is a puzzle which you can solve if you are old enough to play with building blocks: If you have a heap of one-inch cubes, 343 altogether and succeed in building them into a single cube, that has all sides equal, what will the measurement of the big cube be?

Solution: Seven inches each way.

Lornad

CAN you make three boys' names out of these letters, and use *all* the letters each time?

Answer: Arnold; Roland; Ronald.

A Word Square

E S T A T E
S . . . . N
T . . . . T
A . . . . E
T . . . . R
E N T E R S

CAN you fill in the missing letters in this word-square?

Solution:

E S T A T E
S H A V E N
T A L E N T
A V E R S E
T E N S E R
E N T E R S

Five-Ply Anagrams

IT seems to me, little Miss Muffet, that you would do better to eat your curds and whey, instead of poking about in them with your spoon. What's that you say? This isn't curds and whey, but soup with alphabetical noodles in it, and you are trying to see how many words you can form with the five letters floating on the surface? Well, that's different.

"Here are clues to six words that can be formed with those letters. Can you guess what they are?"

This mark in reading do not flout.
It means that something is left out.

Part of the harness of a horse.
That helps to keep him on his course.

To supply music, drink or food
To suit a person's whim or mood.

A box made up of wooden slats.
Used for fruit and sometimes hats.

We did not see your pantomime,
You must "perform a second time."

This foreign word some people choose
In place of "bill of fare" to use.

Transformation

CAN you weave a spell which will turn one thing into another? You can turn a TOWER into a liquid by changing the O to an A and rearranging the letters, which makes it WATER. The letters you take out make a vessel and those you put in make a larger vessel.

Now convert: 1. MONEY into fruit. 2. GRATE into an animal. 3. CRAB into a farm building. 4. LUNCH into a relative. 5. NEWT into a bird.

Solution: 1. moneY to meLon; 2. grAte to tIger; 3. Crab to barN; 4. luncH to unclE; 5. newT to wRen. The two vessels are YACHT and LINER.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

Find Henry Hudson in This Picture

Indians watched the arrival of the Dutch
From the Half-Moon, anchored in Hudson River.
The Dutch bought Manhattan for not very much
The purchaser was a shrewd "Indian giver."

Can you find Henry Hudson, another Indian, a bear, a bow, and a quiver? (a bag for holding arrows).

A Problem of Space

HEY! WHAT ARE YOU DOING OUTSIDE THE PICTURE?
THE EDITOR IS CRAMPED FOR ROOM ON THE PAGE TODAY THE PICTURE REQUIRES 18 SQUARE INCHES AND THERE MUST BE A ½ INCH MARGIN ON EACH SIDE, WITH AN INCH MARGIN ON TOP AND BOTTOM WHAT IS THE SMALLEST SPACE HE CAN USE?

IN other words, you can make the picture any length or width you desire, as long as the area is 18 square inches. The space occupied by the picture and its margins does not have to fit into the columns of the page, but it does have to be the smallest space possible. Do not use measurements smaller than ¼ inches.

HITLER'S PROMISED GOLDEN AGE

BERLIN—According to official figures, 13.4 per cent of the total population were assisted from the funds of the Winterhilfe (Winter Help) during 1938. Only those whose income does not exceed 42 a month are entitled to assistance from this relief fund, for which the Nazis make compulsory deductions from wages and continual charity drives. In the case of married couples, only those with an income of less than Rs. 53 monthly are eligible. It is clear therefore that in the sixth year of Hitler's rule almost 10 million people earn wages below those figures (the population of Greater Germany is 80 millions.)

True And False

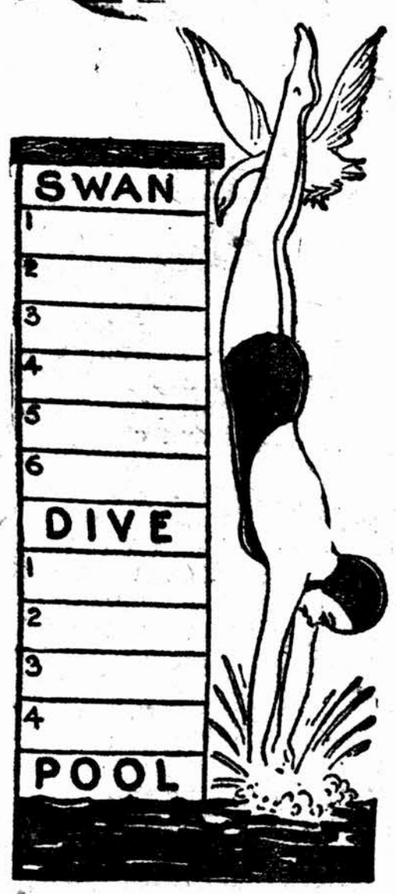
If you like "true and false" puzzles, here is a quite modern one which will tax your knowledge satisfactorily:

1. The PANAMA CANAL is below the equator.
2. A RECALCITRANT is an irritant.
3. Shakespeare said: "NONE BUT THE BRAVE DESERVES THE FAIR."
4. Noel Coward is the author of THE MERRY WIDOW.
5. A DOWSER is a water diviner.
6. CAPABLANCA is the capital of Morocco.
7. ROBERT LEY was an American general.
8. MUSSOLINI was a Socialist.

Answer: All wrong except (5) and (8). The Panama Canal is above the equator; a Recalcitrant is one who shows repugnance; the quotation is from John Dryden; "The Merry Widow" was by Lehar; Capablanca is a famous chess-player; Robert Ley is the leader of the German labor front—the famous German "Strength-through-Joy" ship is named after him.

★ When Writing To ★
Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

The Swan Dive



Here is a nice cool poser for the hot weather. Can you take a swan dive into a pool? Change one letter at a time, forming a word at each change, so as to convert SWAN into DIVE in seven letter-changes, and DIVE into POOL in five changes.

Find the Proverb

N G O T R D S R E A O H R
E T N S V E E N U D O E O

The above represents a well-known proverb in cipher. Can you solve it?

Answer: The proverb is: ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER. You can decipher it by starting with the last letter of the second line, followed by the first letter of the first line, and so on throughout, taking always the last and first unused letters alternately.

She Has "It"

"I AM quite sour, but very attractive to many; within me there is that which some girls are said to possess, while half of me is only a piece; and the other half always starts terror. What am I?"

Answer: Bitter.

Puzzle of the Flying Numbers

WHEN you go to the World's Fair, this year, be sure to see Rosalie and her trained owls. Owls are supposed to be birds of wisdom and these feathered creatures are certainly wise in the ways of numbers.

At a signal from their mistress, the owls fly onto the stage from all directions, perching on the frame that Rosalie holds for them. Each owl carries a number and here is the strange part of the performance. Though the numbers formed by the owls in the rows are not the same in succeeding acts, yet never is an owl found in the same horizontal or vertical row with an owl bearing a number that is a multiple of his own.

Rosalie, confidentially, told us the secret of this uncanny mathematical ability of her pets. The spectators identify the birds by means of their numbers, since one owl looks exactly like another. By shifting the numbers on the owls, different arrangements are secured, since each owl is trained to fly to a certain one of the compartments.

But, even at that, Rosalie has some job on her hands, as you will discover, if you try writing the numbers from 1 to 16 in the sixteen compartments, having no number in the same horizontal or vertical row with a multiple of itself. A multiple of a number is one into which the number divides without a fraction. This does not include 1, of course, since all whole numbers are multiples of 1.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

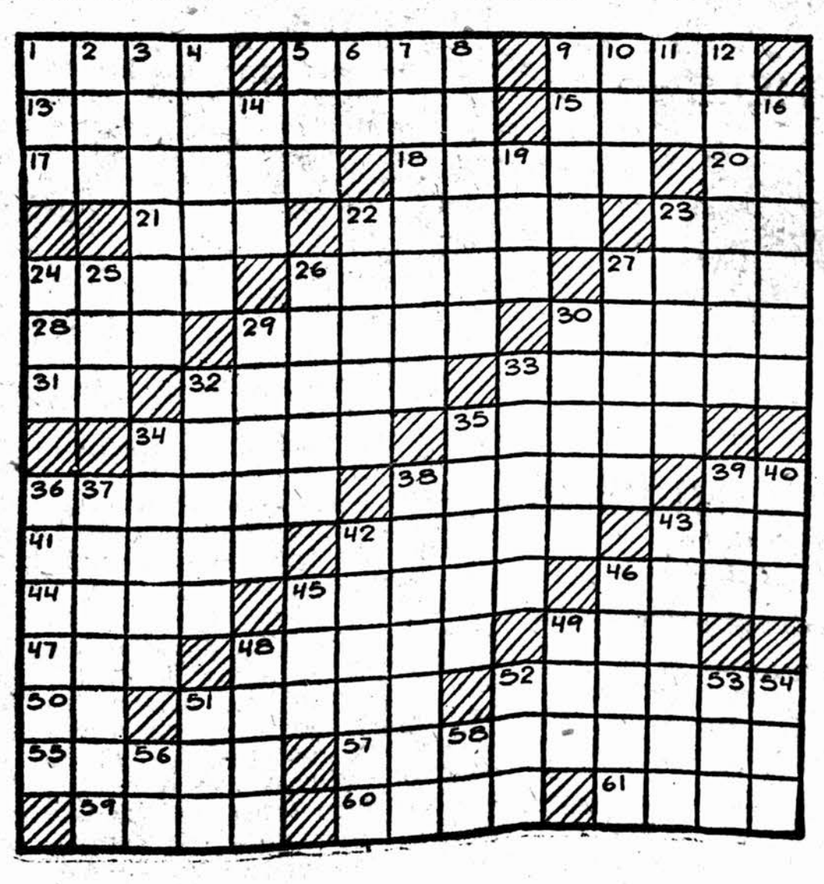
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Detest
5—Ventilates
9—Birds
13—Who was the leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war?
15—Commonplace
17—Sing
18—In what German state is the Black Forest?
20—Greek letter
21—Letter of the alphabet
22—Danger
23—Possesses
24—Burn partially
26—Seraglio
27—Rudely concise
28—Vandal
29—Vehicles
30—Who was the discoverer of radium?
31—Pronoun
32—Classifies
33—Monetary unit
34—Legal wrongs
35—Markets
36—What river flows between Texas and Mexico into the Gulf of Mexico: Rio ——?
38—Who wrote "Flow gently, sweet Afton"?
39—Towards
41—Yearns
42—Stabs
43—Bird's stomach
44—Requests
45—Variety of ruby spinel
46—Who wrote a famous book of martyrs?
47—Thing; in law
48—Who is the king of Roumania?
49—On behalf of
50—Latin conjunction
51—Ape
52—Reptile
55—Gaze
57—Divert
59—On the sheltered side
60—Shower
61—Winter vehicle

VERTICLE

1—Hesitation of speech
2—Turkish officer
3—What famous character was portrayed on the screen by Johnny Weismuller?
4—Lighted coal
5—Japanese rice paste
6—Preposition
7—What contemporary novelist wrote "The Time of Man"?
8—Traps
9—Son of Adam
10—Vehicle
11—Type measure
12—What was the ancient capital of northern Israel?
14—Old times
16—Gloss
19—Obscure
22—Separates
23—Casts with violence
24—Greek letter
25—Rude dwelling
26—Who wrote "The Luck of Roaring Camp"?
27—Worship according to specific rites (pl.)
29—Small ropes
30—Preserves with salt
32—Melodies
33—Has courage for
34—Large cisterns
35—Pertaining to a wall
36—Shines dazzlingly
37—What stone supplied the key to Egyptian hieroglyphics?
38—What Italian city has given eight popes to the Church?
39—Impost
40—Be indebted to
42—Who is president of the Senate?
43—Subject to death
45—Cry of sheep
46—Strong places
48—Member of an Indian trib
49—Pelt
51—Native compound
52—Number
53—Prevaricate
54—Conclusion
56—Indian madder
58—Note of the scale



A Four-Pint Puzzle

A RURAL housewife, wanting to try out a receipe for a new dye, told her water boy to take her two water-cans, one of which held three, and the other, five pints, and bring her back exactly four pints of water from the well in the galvanized five-pint can.

How could the boy obey her orders and measure out just this quantity, since the vessels were not graduated?

Answer:

(1) He filled the five-pint can.

(2) He filled three pints out of this into the three-pint can, leaving two pints in the five-pint can.

(3) He emptied the three-pint can.

(4) He poured the two pints from the five-pint can into the three-pint can.

(5) He re-filled the five-pint can from the spring.

(6) He filled up the three-pint can from the five-pint can, leaving four pints in the five-pint can.

(7) He emptied the three-pint can—and carried home four pints in the galvanized vessel, as required.

ON BARBERS

(Continued From Page 8)

chatter of the tonsorial artist in perfect time.

The chatter is punctuated with occasional queries or remarks or simple ayes from the "sitter" and the more frequent "shooings" from the artist, painting with the cumulative effort of talking and trimming simultaneously,—"shoo-ings", so manipulated by the rogue as at once to puff away the wisps of clipped hair settling in a tangled heap on and about the clippers and to restore his normal breath for further talking. The customer's attention is divided between conversation and contemplation of his tonsorial progress, as reflected in the mirror opposite.

Woes Of The Victim

The operations of trimming, washing, shampooing, oiling, brial-liantining, combing, shaving, powdering, and all that sort of thing are now at an end. But the 'downpour' of words from the barber's lips shows no sign of abating, much less stopping; nor his vocal cords, of snapping under the strain. The customer—let us call him Mr. "A"—has paid his bill and marched out of the saloon.

He has now stopped a bit and anxiously looked at his watch and lo! he has jumped in a mingled feeling of astonishment, fear, and disgust as well he might, for the barber's vollubility has cost him a good half-hour of his precious time! But the very next moment, muttering curses at his own folly rather than against the barber, he has vanished from our view.

How many of us, like Mr. "A", have not had time and again to regret having been the unwitting victims of the barber's vollubility? How many of us have not had to miss an engagement or to turn up late at school, or college, or office, or home and face an angry boss or the even more trying ordeal with a nagging wife? Hardly any.

Besides, he is quite intimidating and dangerous even professionally. While you are having your hair cut or your chin shaved, he jerks your head right and left, to and back, up and down so unconcernedly and indiscriminately that you could never tell when he might dislocate your shoulder blade or collarbone, or snap your spinal cord; and talks (at times, for as a rule he is cool and insinuating) so animatedly that you are in constant danger of his elbow giving you a dig of emphasis in the ribs and cutting, in consequence, your ear-lap or your jugular vein instead of your hair. But you have, fortunately, a close shave with only minor cuts and bruises——yes, "minor cuts and bruises", thanks rather to the toughness of your hide than to his solicitude for your safety.

And, the irony of it all! you take it lying down.

For all the agony of mind and anatomy,
For all the loss in time and money,
Ye, the goody-goody chicken-hearts,
Raise not a finger of protest,
Nor a rending wail of distress,
But take 'em in good part, with stout (!) hearts.

Not that he has been doing what he does with absolute impunity. On the other hand, he has long since been digging his own grave, preparing his own halter, erecting his own gibbet. For his diabolical wickedness has provoked into being a hostile force, so formidable and destructive that his custom has dwindled within a couple of decades to less than a half of what it used to be in the palmy days; and that force is the growing use of plain and safety razors—the heralds of his approaching doom—among his customers by way of a partial liberation from his tyranny, especially the tyranny of his tongue.

Every beard we can spare for "self-shaving" and every hair, for "self-trimming" bring the day nearer—the day of the professional extinction of this miscreant, this fabled gossip-mongering villain of the Arabian Nights and likeliest informer of the Nazi Gestapo and Bolshevik Ogpu. But the day is far too distant for placid inactivity in the present; it is a matter of years—maybe of generations. Ariel's wings have begun to flap, but the flapping is not heard yet.

Meanwhile, it is up to you to start a "Muzzle the Barber" campaign and clamour for legislative intervention for its success. Let not you be misguided by false notions of Liberty of Speech. Even under democracies they have muzzled the press—without any smirks of democratic conscience—in the face of national calamities like war. Greater, therefore, is the justification for muzzling the barber, who is a calamity not to a nation but to mankind itself.

"Muzzle the Barber" is, therefore, our parting appeal to our readers and, incidentally, our parting shot at the execrable barber.

WHAT PRICE BRIDE?

To win a bride, Mr. Eric Doudney, 33-year-old Teddington sculptor, has promised to become a vegetarian.

He has given notice at Kensington and Brentford register offices of his marriage to Miss Patricia Nichols, aged 23, a Bachelor of Arts, vegetarian and languages expert.

RACE AGAINST TIME

She in her turn has agreed to forgo a honeymoon if the statue upon which he is working in a race against time is not finished by the wedding day.

Mr. Doudney spoke to a "News Chronicle" correspondent of the bargain as, helped by his fiancee, he worked at the statue of St. John the Baptist, to which he is giving every spare hour at his studio in Fulham Road, West.

"If he does not get it finished we shall have to dispense with the honeymoon", said Miss Nichols.

"Eric was commissioned to have it ready for a Tottenham church's consecration before we fixed the wedding date, and it must be done."

"MAY LONG FOR A STEAK"

Miss Nichols is the elder daughter of Mr. Hector Nichols, of Palace Gate, W., a well-known vegetarian and a founder-member of the Vegetarian Social Club.

"I could not have married if I had not agreed to give up meats, said Mr. Doudney. "My fiancee declared she could not change her ways, as she had always been a vegetarian and I must be one, too.

"I expect I shall get used to it, but I shall long at times for a good, fat, juicy steak."

1939 ARMS COSTS AT 20 BULLION DOLLARS

Britain And France Mainly Responsible For Increase

The cost of the world's feverish efforts to reinforce armaments may reach a new peak of dol. 20,000,000,000 this year, figures from government and other sources indicate, says the Washington correspondent of the "Associated Press" of America.

On the eve of the World War, in 1914, the seven largest powers were spending annually only dol. 2,400,000,000 for arms.

Mounting defence expenditures by England and France largely account for an indicated dol. 2,000,000,000 rise in arms outlay this year by the chief participants in the spending race.

The dol. 20,000,000,000 "cannon boom", felt by industry and raw material suppliers throughout the world, exceeds by more than dol. 2,000,000,000 the total spent by the United States under War and Navy Department headings in 1918 and 1919, covering the American spending period in the World War.

It is only dol. 4,000,000,000 short of the total capitalisation of United States railroads. The estimated United States national income this year would cover the current world's arms spending pace for only a little more than three years. Much of the world arms cost, however, is being paid for by borrowing—mortgaging future income.

NEW PACE STARTED BY GERMANY

American appropriations for defence have been mounting, but actual outlays have been slower on the rise because of the time it takes to get navy, air equipment and other long-range programmes going.

The world arms bill, it was figured, has risen at least fourfold since Nazi Germany started setting a new pace in 1933.

These generalities are accepted in official Washington but the exact cost in terms of dollars and cents cannot be calculated and probably never will be.

Secrecy, varying and artificial currencies, barter trade, unorthodox book-keeping and failure to publish budgets stand in the way of accurate computation, along with other difficulties.

Secretary Morgenthau, nevertheless, had sufficient information to be able to report to Congress that Great Britain was spending almost 50 per cent of its national budget for arms.

France, he said, was devoting almost 40 per cent to the same purpose, Italy, 50 per cent, Germany probably 60 per cent, Japan over 70 per cent, Soviet Russia, he said, had been reported to have authorised a 50 per cent increase in outlays for arms.

FOREIGN POLICY GROUP ESTIMATE

By contrast, he noted that the record peacetime arms budget of the United States represented only about 12 per cent of contemplated expenditures.

Mr. Morgenthau's figures were for 12 months closing June 30. Since then British and American expenditures have mounted to new high levels and there is reason to believe other governments have followed suit.

The dol. 20,000,000,000, bill for all countries in the 1939 calendar year is based on the conclusion of the Foreign Policy Association that in 1938 the sixty leading governments expended some dol. 18,000,000,000 and on subsequent increases.

The most authoritative official and semi-official sources, stressing that the figures represented only "round-figure educated guesses", produced these estimated actual outlays for the principal nations for the 1938 and 1939 calendar years:

Nation	1939 dol.	1938 dol.
Great Britain	3,500,000,000	1,693,300,000
France	1,800,000,000	1,092,100,000
Germany	4,500,000,000	4,400,000,000
Italy	550,000,000,	526,000,000
Japan	1,800,000,000	1,755,300,000
U.S.S.R.	5,400,000,000	7 300,000,000
United States	1,065,700,000	1,336,000,000

...g Representatives:—Messrs. KAPUR CHAND & BROS., 329-31, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Swadeshi Market, BOMBAY.
Messrs. DAHYABHAI VANMALIDAS LAVSI, outside Panchkuva Gate, AHMEDABAD.

Stockists:——
1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road Bombay.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Indian Dancer's Triumph In London

"East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," sang Slogger Kipling, who evidently knew little of the London tailoring trade, to begin with. But his axiom would seem to fit the situation Topolski has depicted snugly enough, writes T. S. in "The News Chronicle" (London).

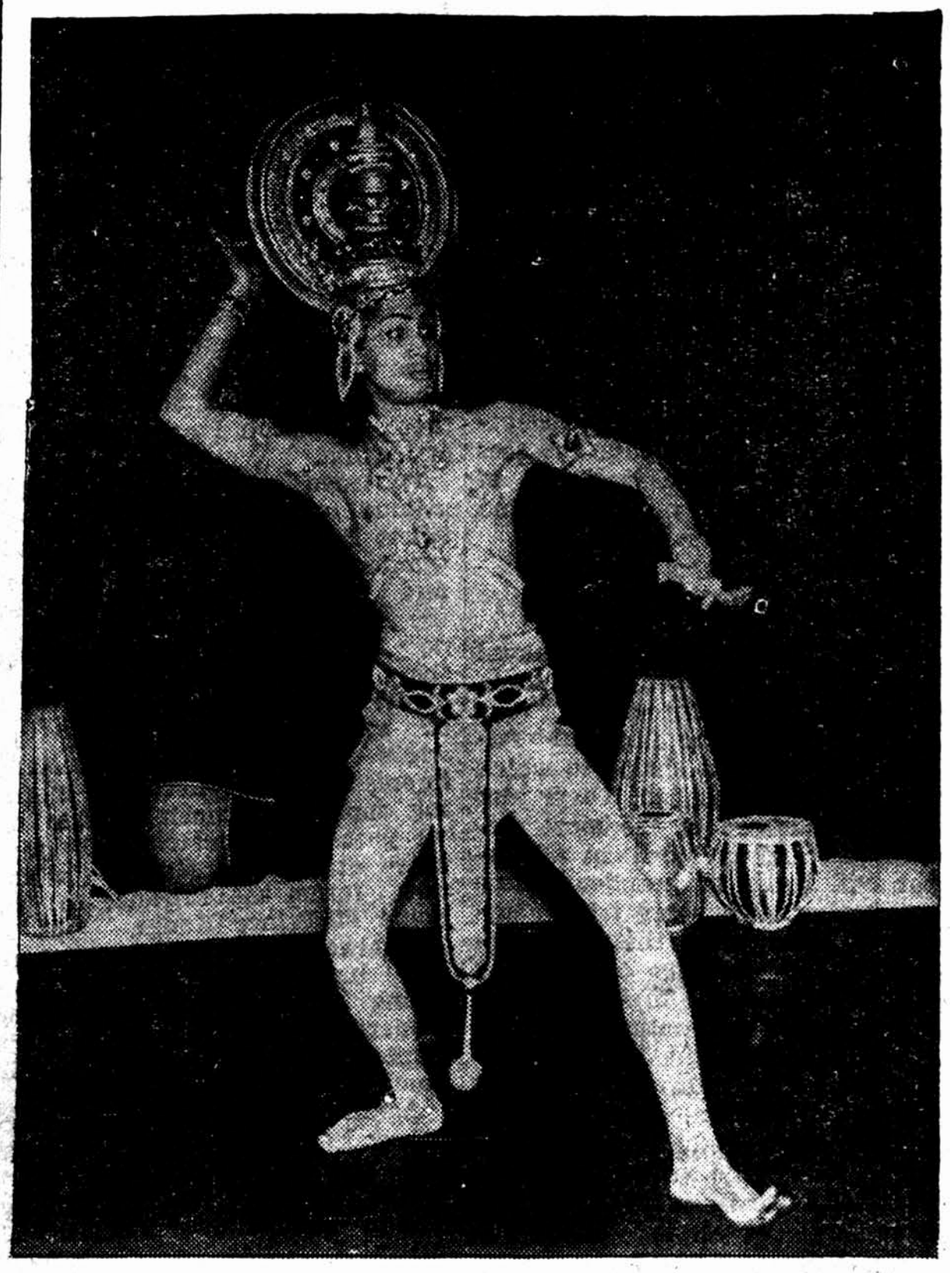
Lithe, brown, graceful, weaving delicate arabesques or assuming hieratic poses pregnant with hidden symbolism, the dancer Ram Gopal brings to the London stage the enigmatic and disturbing East. Under his feet lotus springs from the dusty boards. Behind him the painted canvas and battens dissolve and vanish into the dusky blue magic of the Indian night, in which strange gods walk and brood, many-armed and elephant-headed, to the throb of strings and drums and soft pipes discoursing elusive music, clear and cool and translucent as water dropping from a jungle spring. And where does it get you? (the West, in the person of the honest electrician glooming in the wings, is obviously asking itself). Eh? Where does it get you?

The immensity and depth of the gulf between these two children of Empire makes one dizzy to contemplate. Any sort of foreigner is, of course, a problem, at first baffling and soon—as his brash un-Englishness is more clearly perceived—annoying. For nearly three centuries the Island Race has been going about in such a permanent state of irritation, not to say rage, with these people, the Latins especially, that it is almost impossible to believe that in Spenser's and in Milton's time, for example, the spiritual home of every cultured Englishman was Italy.

But if the greater part of the West today is a puzzle, and a bally nuisance, to decent people, what of the subtle and—one suspects—mocking East, which no fellow can possibly comprehend? Eh?

Such is the White Man's Burden, and the East never gave him much help with it, even when it seemed most subservient, most polite. Always that hint of a secret exquisite joke behind the impressive mask! And now look at the beggars! Wanting to please themselves, damn it! Rationing sahibs' whisky now in Bombay! Getting out of hand! Bad as the Irish!

Such discomfortable visions of a world gone cuckoo would sour a bloke's supper-beer were they not easily banished and annihilated by firmly closing the eyes, in the Island way.



Ramgopal rehearsing at the Aldwych.

THE IRANIAN VEDA

(Continued From Page 11)

The author has elucidated this fact in special chapters devoted to the subject. Though Hinduism alone was left untouched by the teachings of Zoroaster, there is, in the opinion of the author, such a similarity between the ancient Bhagwat-Dharma of the Hindus, which is to be found inculcated in some of the Upanishads, the Mahabharata and the Geeta, that he has no hesitation in likening the Gathas to a Fifth Veda, fit to rank with the oldest Revelations of humanity.

The author is inclined to fix the date of Zoroaster somewhere about the middle of the second millennium, but at any rate not later than 1000 B.C. But he does not labour the point. Seeing that even at the time of Herodotus, Zoroaster had become a hoary and legendary figure and seeing also that the Prophet's teachings had become known far and wire by that time, one can certainty push back the date of the Prophet's birth beyond the first millennium. In this connection, one remarkable thing in the personality of Zoroaster is pointed out by the author, namely the Prophet's self-consciousness. Says the author,

"He knows that he has been called by God to do a definite piece of work in the matter of establishing an all-embracing order of new life, which he goes to the length of calling God's Kingdom, and he is assured that this is one of the greatest tasks that could be entrusted to a human being. This is not all. He is sure that since he is the Law-giver to mankind on this side of the world, he will equally be the Judge of all on the other side as well."

The author has also dwelt on several other striking aspects of the personality of the Prophet, his conception of the God-head, his code of ethics and his views on immortality and the other world. The concluding chapters of the book deal with the Parsee pilgrim fathers who came over to India at the beginning of the 8th century, the practices and traits of present day Parsees and the future of Zoroastrianism. In regard to the last, he truly enough remarks that the future of the Faith is inextricably bound up with that of the Parsees. "One of the greatest religious and cultural heritages in the history of the world," he writes, "has been left to-day in the hands of a community which is insignificant in numbers"—thus throwing a tremendous responsibility on the shoulders of every Parsee, man, woman and child. Will they be able to safeguard this heritage undiminished and untarnished for the benefit of all posterity? The author fears that the almost wholesale imitation of the life and manners of the West by a large section of the community is not conducive to that end. To avert the threatening disaster, he stresses the need of "a stern return to simplicity of life, which is in strict accordance with the teachings of Zoroaster himself." He also pleads with them to have a greater cultural homogeneity in their life, by cultivating a closer and deeper acquaintance with their present mother-tongue, i.e. Gujarat, its language and literature. And lastly, in his opinion, the Parsees owe another duty, almost a paramount one, to themselves, to their faith, to their adopted country and to the whole world—and that is, the propagation of a right knowledge of their religion. "No religion," he says with perfect truth, "can live without some kind of missionary zeal. One must share the good one has, especially the spiritual good, with others, otherwise it dies within us. This is the law of nature and of all spiritual life. It is all the more necessary to do this because the world is in all probability more ignorant of Zoroastrianism than of any other living religion."

"The Gospel of Zoroaster" is an extremely thought-provoking work and will be welcomed by all Zoroastrians as well as non-Zoroastrian students of this great religion.

R.K.P.

RIDDLE OF COSMIC RAYS

Professor R. A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology has written an account of the discovery and investigation of Cosmic Rays which will be published by the Cambridge University Press in the autumn: the title is "Cosmic Rays", and the style is suitable for readers with general scientific training as well as for specialists. The book is divided into three sections; the first discusses the general significance of the discovery of cosmic radiation as an example of scientific method, and the other two deal with the methods of studying superpower particles and the earth's magnetic field respectively. Diagrams and tables and photographs of apparatus are included, and there are many remarkable photographs obtained with the Wilson Cloud Chamber.

Over Thousand Years Ago

the sages of India discovered Makaradhwaja. Few medicines have had such a long trial. Physicians of all schools now recognize it as a valuable remedy and prescribe it in various diseases. Makaradhwaja in its original form is an inert drug and has to be ground extremely fine before it is fit for administration. But it cannot be ground fine enough by pestle and mortar however much one may try. What seems impalpable to the naked eye proves to be a mass of rough grains under the microscope. This is why Makaradhwaja so often fails to act. To be certain, one should use

ANUMAKARADHWAJA

which is the pure Shadguna gold-treated variety reduced by a powerful disintegrative process to particles of infinitesimal size and of greatly increased activity.

A phial contains 14 tablets (7 full doses).

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay—2.

Rubber-Necking Around Tokio

I was specially struck by the fact that the cheeky Tokyo sparrows had with impunity made their nests in the bushy tail of the warrior's horse.

The statue overlooks Hibiya Park, which resembles both in situation and grandeur Kensington Park in London. It is of course here and round the Imperial Palace that the visitor sees most strikingly Japan's past permeating its present. I suppose one sees here also a greater variety of spring tints than one may find anywhere in Japan.

National Cenotaph

From here we go to Yasukuni Zinzya, the National Cenotaph, where Japan's heroes are enshrined. After the Imperial Palace it is the next shrine to which the loyal Japanese go. There also the grounds are of the most picturesque, and no 'torii' in all Japan can equal in grandeur those we see here. They are triply imposing because of their associations, their situation on the top of Kudan Hill: the highest spot in Tokyo, and their natural height.

Just as before the Imperial Palace, there is also at Yasukuni Shrine a never-ending stream of devotees, night and day, to thank those who have given their lives that Japan might live. The reverence of all is impressive

(Continued From Page 5)

everywhere. I was particularly struck by the groups of school-children corporately paying their homage before all the shrines we visited. Nothing tends to show more the national strength of a people. And Yasukuni Shrine always brings to my mind the impressive avenue of stone lanterns there, on which I am never tired of looking.

We leave under the delightful avenue of cherry trees which skirts British Embassy; gaze with wonder again at the grassy banks and azalea-spangled border of the moats, and then reach the new Diet Building. It is one of the most imposing of Japan's modern buildings, and which may be seen for miles around. In white stone it looks specially impressive as it reflects the morning sun. Not much farther on we pass that famous old Daimyo gate at Akasaka Mituka which now forms the entrance to the home of Prince Kanin. But it is always the same in Tokyo; you have not far to go after seeing something of the ultra-modern before you come to something which symbolizes in stone Japan's glorious past.

Again we come across a galaxy of azaleas along the outer moat and the public square. It is fitting, for the azalea symbolizes one of Japan's chief virtues; self-restraint. We find them again in luxuriant profusion in front of the Aoyama Attached Palace, a glimpse of which we get as we ride past, and whose grille always reminds me of Versailles. Proceeding we pass the palace grounds of H. I. H. Prince Chichibu.

Meizi Shrine

We now go to another of Japan's most sacred retreats, the Meizi Shrine. The approach to this is magnificent, and the shrine in pure Japanese taste-reminding, viz. sober simplicity, the visitor very much of Ise, which is the notional shrine of all Japan, since it is there that the Divine Goddess is enshrined. The park in which the Meizi Shrine is situated is one of the loveliest Japan has preserved.

Through them wend reverent school parties of large and small children. Happily on vulgar trades-people defile these sacred precincts. They are kept out by the knotted cords of public opinion. There is not a jarring note to spoil the sanctity of the atmosphere from the time one enters the grounds.

It is fitting that from here we should go to the Meizi Zingu-Koigakan, or the Meizi Memorial Hall in which the illustrious Emperor's reign is perpetuated by national paintings of the most important events in His Majesty's life. And who can forget the wonderful marble entrance to this national monument? Not far from here is the Meize Stadium which has to have formed the nucleus of the Olympic Stadium for 1940, but which the Japanese people trust will serve for 1944.

And now we are on the way to a place dear to the heart of all Japanese. This is Sengakuzi Temple. Here the spirits of the immortal 47 Ronins are enshrined. Before their graves devotees burn incense for 24 hours each day as they venerate the devotion the loyal warriors for all times symbolize. I suppose it is because of this neverending stream of the faithful that the authorities cannot get a chance to have a real clean-up there and make the ground more spacious. We really think they would do well to attempt it however.

Still, to visit the scene of the tragic denouement to this world-famous vendetta is an inspiration. What a strange contrast to go from there to JOAK, Japan's radio station, known throughout the world for its daily broadcasts in many languages. It is reached by a steep flight by 80 steps up which two famous horsemen have ridden, and which many a less romantic pedestrian like me has valiantly and laboriously climbed to get a nasty back-ache at the top. Here we stayed for lunch, and it is surprising how this sightseeing makes one hungry! But at no place can we stay long, as there is so much to see.

From here we push on to the largest Department Store in Tokyo, i.e. Mitukosi. I observed that the ladies were first out of bus here, and that some of their men-folk stayed behind, ostensibly to sleep off their lunch in the bus! Department Stores, men and women are the same the world over!

A Poignant Memory

It was a pathetic reminder of Japan's trouble we visited next; the Earthquake Memorial Temple, which recalled to us the devasting earthquake in Tokyo and Yokohama in 1923. From their we went to one of Tokyo's Coney Island, Asakusa Park, and its Temple, whose fascination never tires the visitor as he watches the thousands of visitors come and go to the temple and ring for the gods' attention to their many and varied wants.

Then in the cool of the afternoon, as the sun begins to redden in the West, we visit Ueno Park. Though the cherries there are no longer in bloom Nature is always offering something new. And if we are more interested in the fauna than the flora we have Japan's greatest zoo there. But already it is getting time to go home and we are not a little tired at seeing so much in so short a time.

We therefore return via the Ginza, or Silver Street, Tokyo's great shopping artery. This the ladies, tried as they are, would love to do on foot, but, alas, time will not permit them to enjoy a "Gimbura" or stroll along this Japan's most attractive of streets to the ladies. Some would also like to drop off and see a Japanese classical play, or modern review Hollywood fantastic film in either Kabuki-za, Japan's classical theatre or one of the score or more cinemas and theatres in the district. But we are already at the place from which we left this in front of Tokyo Station. Our sweet morning varied little girl-guide is as fresh-looking as when we started; her smile as seductive; and her merry prattle during those seven hours has left her with her silvery voice as musical as at 9 a.m. As we wish her "Good-bye," and thank her for all she has meant to us as our living "talkie," we wonder how such a small head can possibly carry all she knows of Tokyo and its history. And we become quite serious as we wend our weary way home on foot thinking that we have to read, mark and inwardedly digest all that that little girl knows by heart before ever we may claim to know our Tokyo.

HEIR TO MELLON MILLIONS

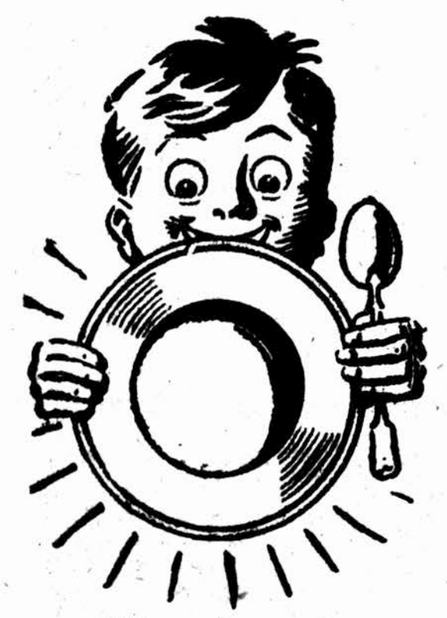
A two month old foundling yesterday became a legal heir to the Mellon industrial empire, of which the assets exceed £150,000,000.

This is revealed in an announcement by Mr. Richard K. Mellon, nephew and successor to the late Mr. Andrew Mellon, that he and his wife have adopted a boy.

Mr. Andrew Mellon was the United States statesman and banker.

LEARNING TO WRITE.

The craft of writing can be taught. Through practice and criticism young people of ordinary intelligence can acquire the technique of clear and orderly statement just as certainly as they can be taught to read and to multiply. Training in writing will not make every boy and girl a literary artist or anything remotely resembling one, but it will produce competent craftsmen. Most college graduates, to judge from their letters, are not competent writers, not because they are deficient in intelligence, but because their training has been neglected. They have had too little criticism of their writing and the standard of accomplishment in the courses they have taken has been set far too low.—"Chicago Tribune"



His plate is always polished after

Scott's Porage Oats

the breakfast to put heart and strength into any youngster! Real Scottish Oats - such oats as gave the famous Scottish heroes strength for their doughty deeds. Scott's Porage Oats are Scotland's Best, the finest in quality, the richest in nutriment of all breakfast food

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR
Local Rs. 20-0 .. Mofussil Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS
Rs. 11-0 .. Rs. 12-0

THREE MONTHS
Rs. 6-0 .. Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH
Rs. 2-4 .. Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries
Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 26 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY
3 Annas.

YEARLY
Local Rs. 6-0 .. Mofussil Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY
Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN
YEARLY .. Rs. 10
HALF-YEARLY Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

THE LUMINOUS GHOST

by the side of the bed. There was no other source of lighting whatever in the room—and yet the chamber was, as I have just said, most brilliantly illuminated.

This light, which was unlike any other light. I have ever seen being unnaturally bright, I was able to trace to its source: it came from beneath a row of books on a small bureau to the right of the bed. It was, in a sense, something like a searchlight: what I mean is that it emerged from beneath the books and enlarged itself in a huge, fanlike spread right across the room. Every corner was brilliantly lit up.

FELT TERROR-STRICKEN

I have already admitted that I was terribly afraid; but 'afraid' is scarcely the word; I was terror-stricken. And so, paralysed by this fear, I remained in bed for at least—well I don't know—perhaps five minutes. At the end of that time, I called upon my remaining resolution, and got out of bed. I was determined to try to solve the mystery of that uncanny light. But then came a fresh sensation; I found that I could not approach the light; some unseen, but irresistible force kept me away from it. I was literally rooted to the carpet.

(Continued From Page 4)

What was more, I could not raise my voice; every faculty I possessed, except that of thought, seemed strangled.

So there I was, and there I remained, completely helpless, but with an ever-deepening sense of paralysing terror until darkness suddenly came, and the room changed back from a pit of unaccountable but slimy horror into a normal bedroom again.

I got back into bed—but I did not sleep.

The next morning, I was faced with two problems: should I tell L—— and his wife what had happened, and, if I told them, would they possibly believe me?

As it happened, the thing was taken out of my hands. After breakfast, my host said he would like to show me some of the country. During that walk he unburdened his soul.

"Did anything happen in that room, last night, Sydney?" he asked anxiously, once we were well away from the house. (The suggested walk, not entirely to my surprise, proved to be the merest blind).

Seeing that he was more than expecting me to say that something 'had' happened, I told him what had occurred.

He shook his head.

"I don't suppose you'll ever forgive me, old man", he returned in a contrite tone, "but I was afraid it might".

"Afraid I might see that awful Light", I returned with some heart; "I must say L——you've got a nerve in putting a man into that room—and a friend of yours, too!"

He hung his head.

"I don't suppose you'll ever forgive me", he said again, "but I had to make sure—yes, I had to make 'sure'! You see, I was beginning to wonder if my wife and I were suffering from hallucinations. It is such an unbelievable thing to happen, even in an old house, that I really began to be afraid that we were both going out of our minds. You have convinced me that we are sane. Thank you!. . .'

Later he told me the story, and, because my space is strictly limited, I will put the facts as precisely as possible.

L—— had obtained the lease of this house at a ridiculously low rent. At first, he thought this was because the property was so isolated; but after he had seen people looking curiously at him in the village, he had found that the place had an unsavoury reputation. It was known locally as "The House with the Light". Why, he could never tell—except that within memory of the oldest inhabitant it had been so-called.

The house was in a dreadfully neglected condition when he took it over; evidently, it had not been lived in for very many years.

Both L—— and his wife had seen The Light—but 'in different rooms!' It was in order to test their theory that they invited me, an entirely normal-minded man, as they put it, to visit the manor.

Six months afterwards, their nerves by now completely shattered, they abandoned the place, and never to this day mention it without shuddering.

CZECH MARKET WOMEN WILL NOT SERVE NAZIS

Czech women are showing what they think of the Hitler regime in no uncertain terms.

In Iglau, market women have organised a boycott of the womenfolk of Nazi officials and Nazi supporters who come to do their shopping in the market.

A number of the 1,000 Czech women who were sent to work in a Hamburg canning factory, after returning home on holiday, have refused to go back to the Third Reich.

"Temporarily not available"—the regular formula in German official communiques on the shortage of foodstuffs—is the answer the market women at Iglau make to the Nazi shoppers.

The disappointed customers called in the police, but even they could do nothing when the stallholders shrugged their shoulders and said: "It's not our fault if we haven't got the stuff to sell."

an explanation which caused great amusement among the Czech shoppers, who got their supplies without any difficulty.

In the Sudeten districts all house-wives are forced to do half a day's free work on the land. The disastrous consequences of Nazi invasion are particularly noticeable in this part of the "Protectorate." All foodstuffs are rationed, but poverty is so widespread that the majority of people are unable to buy the meagre amounts allowed. In Reichenberg itself butter and eggs are obtainable once a week—one egg per person.

In the meantime steps are being taken to evacuate the 800,000 Czechs living in the Sudeten districts. Thousands of young Czechs have been "mobilised" to work in Reich factories to replace Germans who have been called up. As this permanent mobilisation is expensive the German High Commissioner in the "Protectorate" has confiscated another 800 million crowns.

WORKING IN GERMANY.

There are also at least 52,000 Slovakian workers, mostly landworkers, employed in the Third Reich at present. How dissatisfied they are is revealed by an announcement informing relatives of men doing labour service in Germany not to bring complaints about pay and working conditions to the Prague authorities. The latter can do nothing about it, for persons employed in the Third Reich come under that country's jurisdiction.

The "Czech National Aryan Culture League" has applied to the "Protectorate" Government for permission to change the names of all public places and buildings called after Masaryk or Benes. All monuments to the two presidents of the Czechoslovak Republic are to be removed and all honorary citizenships annulled.

BATTLE FOR A CONTINENT

(Continued From Page 4)

the Lima conference, noted that strong British influence was being brought to bear against the U.S.A.

"The British would undoubtedly continue, in Argentina at least, to look upon American as well as German successes...in the light of threats to that supremacy which they have been building up for half a century...For that reason they do not hesitate to try to influence Argentinians against us. In this they are greatly helped by the latent feeling of anti-Americanism that exists in this republic. Though the Roosevelt good-neighbour policy is lessening that feeling, we are still not popular down here."—(T. R. Ybara, "New York Times." 13.12. 38.)

British Influence Dominant

It is significant that in the Argentine British influence is predominant since £372 millions of British capital are invested there, (50 per cent more than British investment in the whole of Europe, according to Sir Robert Kindersley's estimate of 1938); while Great Britain buys almost one-third of Argentina's exports and supplies 18 per cent. of her imports. This influence is now apparently being used against the anti-Fascist unity of America. The result of this policy is clear.

In March, 1939, Argentina concluded a trade agreement with Germany on barter lines, 100,000 tons of wheat against railway material valued at £800,000. The "Financial News" (30.3.39.) took the view that this agreement was reached largely because of the announcement of the F. B. I. Reichesgruppe Industrie agreement, which indicated that Britain was not proposing to offer any opposition to German trade methods, or to support weaker countries like Argentina economically. Thus the policy of Chamberlain is responsible both for extending Fascist influence in South America and for a serious loss of export trade in the British engineering industry.

"We would ask very pertinently in view of the policy pursued with regard to foreign trade what did we expect and what do we really want?"

Thus the "Statist" (8.4.39 commented on the agreement. As far as Chamberlain is concerned, it seems that the answer should be: He expects, and he really wants, an economic alliance with the men who financed Hitler, directed against the forces of democracy in America.

WHO IS SHE?

"Who is she who comes on stealthy feet,
With milk-white stars caught in her raven hair;
Who is she who hastes the dropping sun,
And sets the silver moon in motion there?

"Who is she who comes with lullabies,
With homing birds half-sleeping on the wing,
And owls tucked in her bosom's loveliness,
Her mantle weighed with dreams that slumbers bring?

"Who is she whose coming quiets the earth,
And sets on fire the sun to haste its flight?
She comes on stealthy feet, as shadows move:
You cannot see her, for her name is Night."

—Elizabeth Temple Wells, in "The Cornhill Magazine."

THE PEACE PALACE IS WAITING

Just forty years ago—in 1899—on the initiative of the Czar of Russia, the first International Peace Conference was held at The Hague. Representatives of the nations gathered at a royal villa, Huis Ten Bosch (House in the Wood) and began conversations about world peace which have lasted with apparently little effect—up to the present time. Later on, owing to the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, a magnificent Peace Palace came into existence which houses treasures from all the nations, writes Mr. R. M. Fox in the "Irish Press."

* * * *

Now that wars and rumours of wars lie so thick around us there is an ironical touch about this palace, standing in so stately a fashion amid its beautiful gardens, dedicated to the cause of International Peace. The Hague itself is a fitting place for such a palace for it is a grave, sedate and dignified city with well-laid out squares, solid blocks of buildings and an extraordinarily peaceful appearance. One cannot imagine riots or tumults in such a town. Even the oratorical clashes which have taken place at Geneva would seem out of place here.

* * * *

Going through the palace and seeing all the treasures which have been given by the nations in honour of Peace one might imagine that this was the most popular cause in the world and the least likely to be overthrown. Every land has given something rare and beautiful. Fountains of black and white marble from Milan and Siberia stand in the middle of a terraced inner courtyard, contrasting vividly like snow and ink.

Groups of people from all nations walk down the shining corridors and into the spacious rooms, admiring the wonders spread out before them. Guides speaking several languages go with them. By the doors are huge Oriental vases, mounted on wide pedestals, their sides covered with curious intricate designs. On one wall is a great Chinese tapestry with lifesize figures worked in gold thread. It occupies the whole of one wall and is said to have taken seven years to complete, although several ladies were working on it. Here are the arts of peace and industry.

* * * *

In the great Council Chamber itself stained glass windows tint the sunlight. These were presented by Britain—a characteristic touch. But here, too—at the end of the room—is a large empty frame, which was waiting, when I saw it, for a picture promised by France just before the Great War of 1914-18. The war intervened and France postponed her tribute to Peace. She has been pre-occupied ever since!

One of the most popular exhibits of the Peace Palace is the cheque for 1,500,000 dollars given by Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate, which made the Palace possible. This is kept under a glass case and people from all over the world were jostling each other and craning their necks to look at the precious scrap of paper, paying their respects at once to Peace and to Mammon.

* * * *

Gifts of fine wood had been made by Brazil. Among these was an inlaid table of exquisite workmanship, different colours being blended to form a varied pattern. A woman and a little girl were admiring this, tracing the lines with their fingers. "My husband helped to make this," said the woman, with pride. Here was an authentic voice on the side of peace, for construction, and against the destructive frenzy of war.

In the big library were rows of great leather-bound volumes on International Law, which were pointed out by girl library assistants in dazzling white overalls. The library possesses what is probably the best collection of works on international jurisprudence in the world, and this has been of assistance in settling points of dispute between the nations which have been referred to The Hague for decision.

Most impressive of all the treasures is the massive bronze statue of the Christ of the Andes—a replica of the giant statue erected on the mountain barrier between Chile and Argentina. This stands in the entrance hall of the palace, with its back to all the splendour The original statue was constructed of cannon melted down and re-cast after a war between the two States and set up as a sign of the lasting peace between them. This statue was presented by Argentina.

The Peace Palace represents an aspiration for world peace which is not yet a reality. Peace remains a shadowy figure. As long ago as the eve of the Crimean War, a British statesman, appealing for peace, cried: "The Angel of Death is hovering near. We can almost hear the beating of her wings." It is so to-day, though the wings have now the harsh whirr of a bombing 'plane. But the white wings of the Angel of Peace remain as distant and indistinct as the clouds.

An American millionaire has built this great palace as a grand orphanage for the exile among the nations, and they have helped to furnish it. It is swept and garnished. Its spacious halls are open to sightseers. But the Angel of Peace—where is she? I did not see her gliding up the drive from the Carnegie Lane. Perhaps she is abroad rallying her friends in the world.

Laws Against Eating

The recent Nazi view that overeating is a form of high treason recalls the fact that in England not so many years ago overeating, if not high treason was legally a crime, says the "Manchester Guardian." Until July, 1856, it was technically unlawful for a man to have more than two courses at dinner and supper, although upon specially festive occasions he might be permitted three. This statute of Edward III's sumptuary laws was not repealed until 1856.

Sumptuary laws for the prevention of gluttony and luxury and the regulation of diet are historically very old, and exist in form to-day in Italy, Germany, and Spain, where one-course meals are regularly commanded by the State. Sumptuary laws were enforced by Lycurgus, Solon, and others. Among the most severe were those of Zaleucus, the Locrian law-giver, who in 450 B.C. prohibited even the drinking of pure wine. The Lex Orchia severely limited the number of guests and courses permitted at the feasts of the Romans while the diet of the different classes was drastically regulated by Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, Cato the Censor, Julius Caesar, and others.

In England severe sumptuary laws were enacted in the reigns of Edward III, Edward IV, and Henry VIII. For long a man dared not eat what he fancied. The poorer classes, for instance, were forbidden to eat certain foods and wheaten bread. That was reserved for "their betters"—the poor being permitted to eat only coarse bread made from peasemeal and other unattractive substances.

THE AMAZING UNIVERSE

(Continued from Page 3.)

very huge thing. The electrons have their own orbits within the atom and there they move with amazing speed. They each carry a charge of what is known as negative electricity; and as planets in our solar system, they are held together by common attraction to a centre of some kind which has a charge of positive electricity. An atom is in fact an atomic system. Our solar system, too, for, the most part is but an atomic system on an extremely gigantic scale with an immense space extending over millions and millions of miles. Our sun is a star and every star is a sun—the nearest star to earth is the sun. Systems of stars and nebulae form into larger orders of local and island universes in the same way, and the whole universe is made up of these. This, in brief, is the framework of the universe.

An electron is one hundred-thousand times smaller than the atom in which it revolves. If a tea-spoonful of water were distributed among all the members in the world, and if they were to count at the rate of one a second during all the hours of the day without food and sleep and slightest possible leisure, then it would take not less than ten thousand years for them to finish this task of counting the electron in the spoon!

Million-million-millionth of a mile is the diametre of the electron, whereas the diametre of the heavenly starry system is more than million-million-million miles! Such a small thing has given birth to such an amazingly stupendous Universe.

There are about 1,00,00,00,00,00,-00,000 electrons in a gramme. In the whole of our universe, in total, there are about (10) electrons!

Terrible Expansiveness Of Space ! !

All these visible and invisible worlds are but very small islands in the shoreless ocean of space.

As observed by Sir Oliver Lodge, even in the tiny atom there is infinitely more space than matter. The matter in it is so very little and occupies so small a space that if all the matter in all the atoms in a human body is brought together and compressed so as to leave no space in-between, it would be too difficult to be seen with our naked eyes. The proportion between matter and space in the universe is also exactly the same as in the case of the atom. The space is so very enormous that the matter, though immeasurable, is less than a negligible quantity suspended in it.

We know that the Sun is nearly 9,30,00,000 miles away from us. If a train is made to run at the rate of twenty miles an hour in the shortest possible course by day and by night it would take nearly 530 years to reach sun. And this distance is nothing when compared with the inter-stellar space even.

The distance of the nearest star to the Earth next to Sun is 2,60,000 times the distance between the earth and the sun

To measure such terrible distances in space our mile, the unit of measure, is not enough. As far as our solar system is concerned we may somehow manage with it. But if we have to go beyond it, our number also fails with it. This difficulty has, however, been solved by finding another adequately big unit. Light travels at a speed of 1,86,285 miles a second This distance is named as light-second. On this basis, the distance traversed by light in a period of one year is a light-year, which is taken as a unit for this purpose. One light-year means 58,75,00,00,-00,000 miles!

The nearest star to the earth, of course next the Sun, is at a distance of about four-and half light-years. If the said train travels without break in the straight-line to that star it would take for it to reach it 15,63,27,600 years or more!

What may be, then, the terrible depth and extent of the immense space?

Everyone has seen the Great Bear (Saptarshi), a cluster of seven luminous stars at the north in the firmament. It is at a distance of only fifty light-years! It means light that leaves those stars takes fifty years to reach our Earth and the speed of light is stated above!

The Pole-star is, of course, known by all (Dhruva). Its distance is 54.5 light-years. If a man could observe from that star the happenings on the surface of this globe, the Great War of 1914 would be visible to him after the year 1968.

The Southern Cross (Trishanku) is 204 light-years away. There the cruelty of the black-hole of Calcutta of 1756 is not yet known; and the Indian Mutiny of 1857 will be visible after 125 years hence!

Our intelligent readers may now feel that they have a fair idea of the vastness of the universe; but nothing is far from the truth. We shall a little more endeavour to present to their mental eye the vastest immensity of space before we consider its present state and its future.

Look at the spiral nebula. (Nebula, as all know, is a luminous patch made by cluster of very distant stars or by gaseous or stellar matter outside solar system. They are of misty appearance in the sky) We are able to see the said nebula for the reason that the light from it is just reaching the surface of the earth. To have an idea of the distance of the said nebula, let me state that the said light commenced its pilgrimage towards our globe so far away back in time as in the days of mamels, long before the dawn of humanity!

This is, of course, not the final appalling figure. There are about 10,00,00,00,00,00,000 stars in the sky and the diametre of the stellar system is 30,00,000 light-years! The smallest of the stars is Von Monens and it is as big as our earth. The biggest star is Jyeshta, and it is 14,30,00,00,00,00,000 times the volume of the earth!

A bright star is 10,000 times luminous than our Sun, and the brightest one 10,00,000 times!

What may then be the astounding scheme of the universe?

(To be concluded in our issue of Sunday next.)

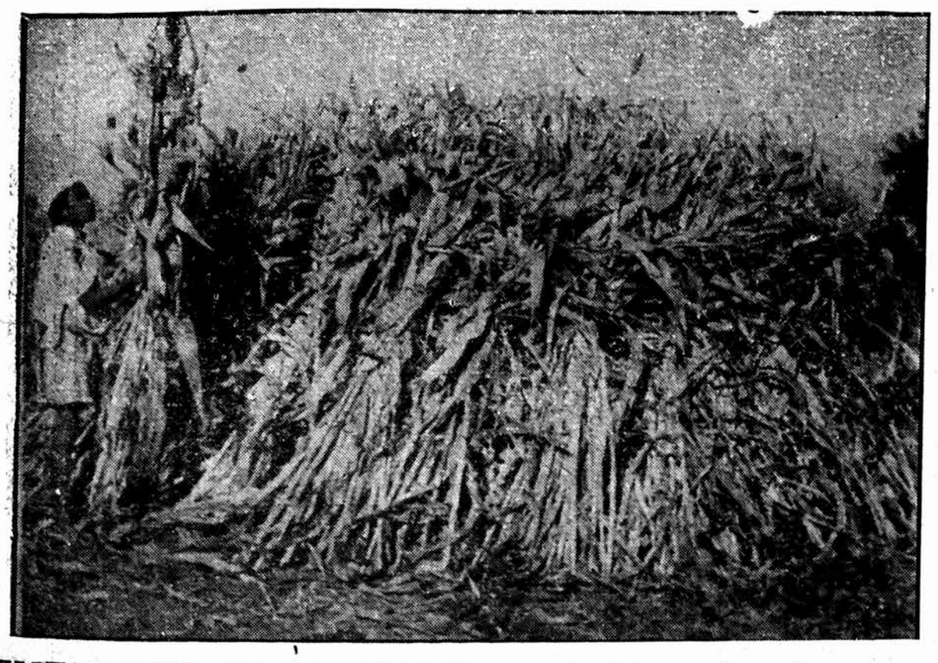
(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED BY THE AUTHOR).

Life Of An Indian Farmer

TILLING THE SOIL.

From early morning till late in the evening, the farmer tills his soil. He is poor, and he cannot afford to go in for modern machinery, consequently he has to have recourse to his age-old plough.

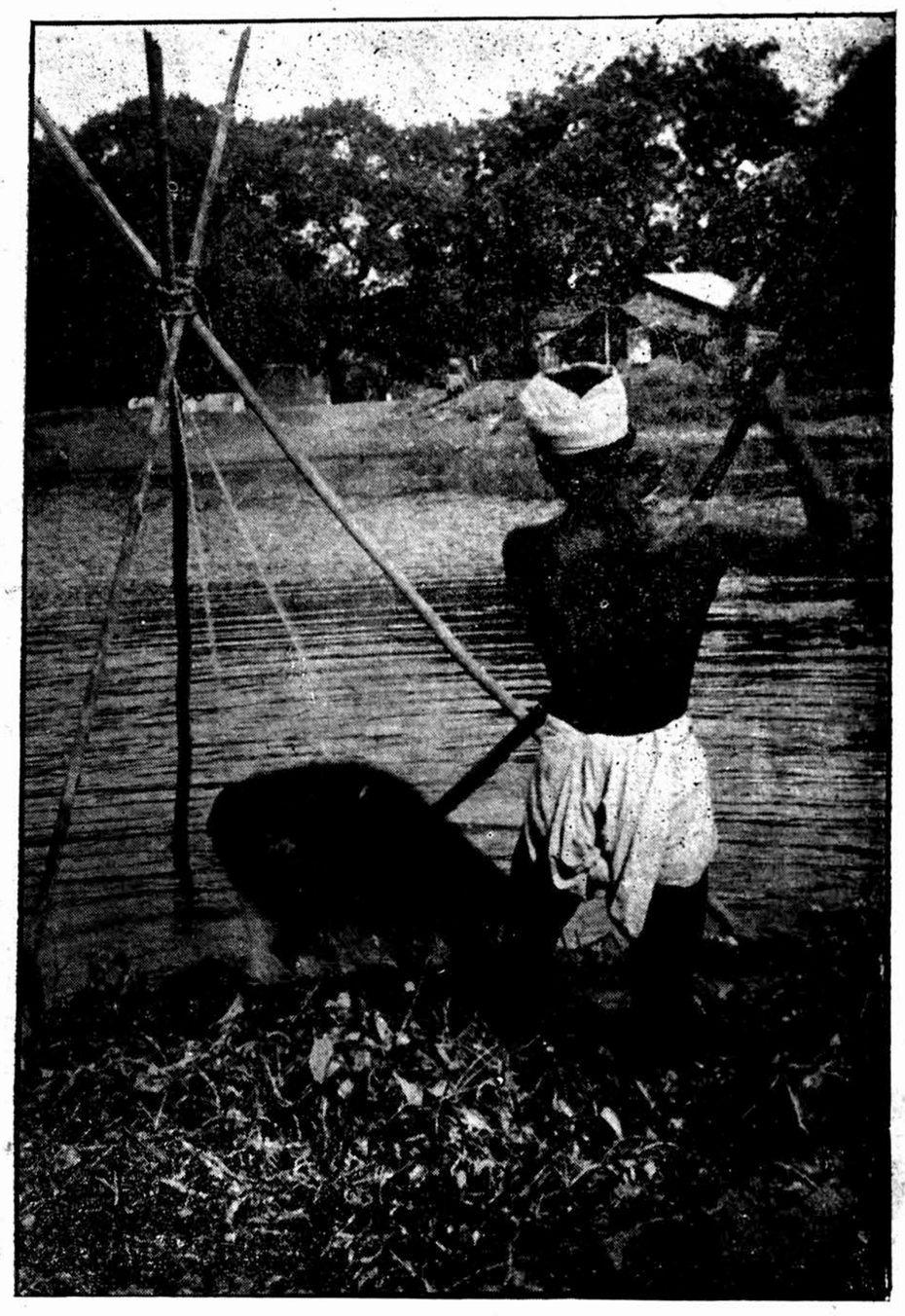
Women of the farmer's household working in the field.



THE HEAP OF "JOWAR" to gladden the heart of a farmer.

THE MUD-STRUCK CART

Bad roads put an extra strain over the strenuous life of the Farmer.



FEEDING HIS CROPS WITH WATER.

With this simple device, a poor farmer feeds his crops with water from a nearby Nala (brooklet).

Guarding the crops. These children have also to contribute a share to their elders' strenuous life. Here they are pitched on a "booth", keeping an ever-vigilant eye over the growing crops.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B 1065

September 10, 1939.

LUCKY NUMBER

№ 686624

Aug. Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of August was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for August.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER

Rs. 100

628527

Rs. 50

(for each copy)

748890
991303

Rs. 25

(for each copy)

990450
629903
545111
751852

Rs. 10

(for each copy)

989530
745129
621258
546127
992336
742415
630824
552413
986542
749081

Rs. 5

(for each copy)

988001	633881
750142	548442
631283	987203
547144	753434
993135	623895
752326	549436
622547	994207
551328	744518
995439	632039
743870	550650

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KE SARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.